

## REPUBLICAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

L. W. GRANT.

Price of Subscription:

One year in advance \$2.00

Three months in advance \$1.00

Single copies 10 cents

Advertisements:

One line for one week \$1.00

One line for one month \$3.00

One line for three months \$8.00

One line for six months \$15.00

One line for one year \$30.00

Longer notices and special advertising rates on application.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One line for one week \$1.00

One line for one month \$3.00

One line for three months \$8.00

One line for six months \$15.00

One line for one year \$30.00

Longer notices and special advertising rates on application.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One line for one week \$1.00

One line for one month \$3.00

One line for three months \$8.00

One line for six months \$15.00

One line for one year \$30.00

Longer notices and special advertising rates on application.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One line for one week \$1.00

One line for one month \$3.00

One line for three months \$8.00

One line for six months \$15.00

One line for one year \$30.00

Longer notices and special advertising rates on application.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One line for one week \$1.00

One line for one month \$3.00

One line for three months \$8.00

One line for six months \$15.00

One line for one year \$30.00

Longer notices and special advertising rates on application.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One line for one week \$1.00

One line for one month \$3.00

One line for three months \$8.00

One line for six months \$15.00

One line for one year \$30.00

Longer notices and special advertising rates on application.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One line for one week \$1.00

One line for one month \$3.00

One line for three months \$8.00

One line for six months \$15.00

One line for one year \$30.00

Longer notices and special advertising rates on application.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One line for one week \$1.00

One line for one month \$3.00

One line for three months \$8.00

One line for six months \$15.00

One line for one year \$30.00

Longer notices and special advertising rates on application.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One line for one week \$1.00

One line for one month \$3.00

One line for three months \$8.00

One line for six months \$15.00

One line for one year \$30.00

Longer notices and special advertising rates on application.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One line for one week \$1.00

One line for one month \$3.00

One line for three months \$8.00

One line for six months \$15.00

One line for one year \$30.00

Longer notices and special advertising rates on application.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One line for one week \$1.00

One line for one month \$3.00

One line for three months \$8.00

One line for six months \$15.00

One line for one year \$30.00

### SWEET DAY.

Stay, sweet Day, for thou art fair,  
Fair, and full, and calm;  
Crowned, through all thy golden hours,  
With Love's brightest, richest powers,  
Strong in Faith's unshaken powers,  
Blessed in Hope's pure balm.  
Stay, what chance and change may wait,  
As you glide away,  
Now is a glad and bright;  
Now we breathe in sure delight;  
Now we laugh in fate's despite;  
Stay with us, sweet Day.

Al, she cannot, may not stop;  
All things must pass away;  
Then with heart, and head, and will,  
Take the joy that lingers still.  
Prize the pause in wrong and ill—  
Prize the passing day.

### PRIDE'S PENALTY.

I was left an orphan at an early age,  
but with immense wealth.  
Arriving at manhood, I enjoyed all  
that untrammelled leisure and money  
could procure.  
When I was about thirty I determined  
to marry; and as my property consisted  
chiefly of land, situated in my  
native country, I intended when I  
married, to return there and make it my  
home.

One summer, after recovering from an  
attack of illness, I happened by chance,  
in traveling about to restore my health,  
to stop at a sea-bathing place, un-  
frequented by the fashionable world.  
It was so unlike any other watering  
place I had ever visited, that I resolved  
to remain there until I became tired of  
it, as I had been of everything else.

At this retired place I met Fanny  
Fairclough. Her parents had gone  
there, like myself, for the benefit of  
their health rather than for amuse-  
ment.

I soon discovered that Mr. Fair-  
clough and my father had been college  
chums.

From my first interview with Fanny  
Fairclough I felt interested in her, and  
an intimate acquaintance increased that  
interest.

Soon I loved her as I had never loved  
woman; I read with her her favorite  
authors and mine; I walked and rode, and  
sung and talked, with her, and at last  
told her that I loved her.

She returned my passion, and the  
wedding-day was to be within a year.

The year passed away more rapidly  
than I had anticipated. Oh, what a  
happy year that was! Even now, friend-  
less and alone, a sorrow-stricken old  
man on the verge of the grave, I look  
back upon that period as the sunny  
time of my existence.

Daily my betrothed grew nearer and  
dearer to me. When my wedding day  
arrived I would have made it the occa-  
sion of a grand festival. I wished the  
world to witness my proud joy; but my  
bride looked on marriage as too solemn,  
too serious a thing for mirth.

At length, however, the bridal parties  
were over, and in the quietude of our  
home our characters began gradually to  
unfold themselves to each other's  
view.

I found that I was not mistaken in  
my estimate of my wife's love.  
My moon of perfect love was at its  
full. All was joy; all was brightness;  
but the shadow descended on my  
heart.

I brought it there, I fed it, I nursed  
it, until the light of joy was extinguished,  
and the sun of happiness had departed  
forever.

My temper was naturally violent, and  
I was obstinate, I was selfish.  
Previous to my marriage, circum-  
stances kept this infirmity of disposition  
in check, and for some months after, I  
controlled it.

But ere long, there was a change.  
Before the second year of my married  
life had passed away I had become that  
worst of all oppressors—a household  
tyrant.

At any annoyance, no matter how  
slight—if my meals were not ready at  
the appointed hours, if a paper or book  
were mislaid, I would give way to ex-  
pressions of anger, of which afterwards,  
I really felt ashamed, knowing how un-  
worthy they were of a man; and yet,  
there again, I repeated them, and more  
violently than before.

My wife bore this with patience, but  
her indulgence chafed me, and I some-  
times uttered taunts which no human  
being could suffer in silence.

Then came a reply, and when this re-  
ply did come, sad scenes occurred. I  
would work myself into an insane pas-  
sion, and utter words which in my cool-  
er moments I shuddered at, and which  
invariably drove her weeping from the  
room. And yet soon after she would  
come, and beg to be forgiven for her  
own words which I had forced her to  
utter.

The demon within me rejoiced to see  
her pride thus humbled before mine, for  
never no matter how much in fault, did  
I seek a reconciliation.

My temper became more and more  
violent, and at length, in one of our  
quarrels, I proposed a separa-  
tion.

Had a serpent stung her she would  
not have gazed on it as she did on me.  
"When you please," she finally re-  
plied, and left the room.

I stood against at what I had done. I  
had proposed a separation, and she had  
consented. I had said that on that  
very day I would commence arrange-  
ments for the purpose,—and could I

break my word? Could I go to her,  
and beg her not to leave me, and that,  
when I myself had proposed such a  
step? My pride—again forbade me, and  
I obeyed its dictates; but there still re-  
mained a secret hope within me that,  
on cool reflection, she herself would  
refuse.

I determined to consult a lawyer, in  
whose secrecy I could confide, and  
make such arrangements as were abso-  
lutely necessary.

I did so, and awaited results.  
That night we were to go to a party.  
We did so. But not a word passed  
either of our lips or the way.

During the evening the voice of some  
one singing attracted my attention.  
The tones seemed familiar; I could not  
be mistaken, the voice was hers.

When it was finished she raised her  
eyes for a moment, and commenced  
another song—one I had never heard  
before—the story of a proud heart  
broken!

Then she ceased and rose from her  
seat, but so white was she that I feared  
she would faint.

We soon returned home. The dis-  
tance was short, but the time seemed an  
age till we reached our house. I would  
have given worlds to have spoken and  
to have told her all—all my sorrow, all  
my repentance—but I could not; my  
tongue clave to the roof of my mouth;  
nor, indeed, until after she bade me  
good night, could I utter a word.

Then, and only then, I stammered  
out a request that she would remain a  
few moments.

She closed the door, and returned to  
her chair, raising her large dark eyes  
inquiringly to mine.

"Fanny," I said at last—I had not  
called her so for many months before—  
"Fanny, will you sing me those songs  
you sang to-night?"

"Certainly, if you wish it," she re-  
plied, and seating herself at the piano,  
she sang them again, in a clear, calm  
tone.

I had determined, when the songs  
were concluded, to seek a reconciliation,  
but the demon, pride, whispered,  
"Will you be less firm than she? This  
cannot last—why humiliate yourself?"

Alas, I listened and obeyed. I suf-  
fered the last opportunity to recall our  
lost happiness to escape.

Pride, the tyrant, was obeyed, and I  
suffered her to leave the room with a  
"good-night."

I went up into my own lonely cham-  
ber, and sat down and pondered on the  
events of the evening, regretting bitter-  
ly my folly in suffering my pride to  
master me.

I heard my wife moving about her  
room, which adjoined my own, and  
then suddenly a heavy fall and a low  
moan.

I rushed into her apartment, and  
found her extended on the floor.

I raised her in my arms and to my  
horror blood was streaming from her  
mouth.

The truth flashed upon me at once—  
she had broken a blood-vessel—she  
would die!

I sprang to the bell. In a few min-  
utes,—minutes which seemed an age,—  
the servants entered the room, but stag-  
gered, horror-stricken at beholding  
their beloved mistress apparently in the  
agonies of death.

"The doctor!—a doctor!" I shouted.  
"She will die—she will die!"

In a second they all went but one,  
who was sobbing and praying while she  
wiped the blood from the blue lips  
of her expiring mistress.

Oh, what agony I suffered during the  
interval which ensued before the arrival  
of the physician!

I called her by the dearest names; I  
begged her to speak one word. I en-  
treated her to forgive me—only to smile  
once more.

She slowly opened her large eyes; a  
slight smile passed over her face, and  
she was dead!

Just then the physicians entered, and  
I begged and prayed of them to exert  
their skill to save her.

"It will be useless to attempt it," was  
their passionless reply; "no human  
power can restore life."

I did not believe them. My wife was  
not, could not be dead. I clasped her  
in my arms; I kissed her brow, her lips,  
and all became a blank!

Several months elapsed ere I recover-  
ed, and since that time my days have  
been passed in tears and in prayers at  
her grave, my nights in dreaming of her  
goodness, her love, and my terrible sin.

Years have rolled away since she was  
consigned to the tomb—years of suffer-  
ing, of remorse, in which I clothed my  
spirit with sackcloth, and heaped ashes  
on my head. My deep repentance has,  
I fervently hope at length procured for-  
giveness.

Last night she smiled upon  
me in my dreams, and beckoned me  
away. I most joyfully acknowledged the  
summons. Ere many days I shall cross  
the portal of that mystic land where  
sorrows come not; and forgetting my  
crime, I shall abide with my angel for-  
ever and ever.

So that once did you a kindness will  
be more ready to do you another than  
he whom you yourself have obliged.

What can a man do more than die for  
his countrymen? Live for them; it is  
a longer work, and therefore a more dif-  
ficult and noble one.

### Advice to Young Ladies.

John Ruskin gives the following ad-  
vice to young ladies: "In order to in-  
vestigate oneself, it is well to find out  
what one is now. Don't think vaguely  
about it. Take pen and paper, and  
write down as accurate a description of  
yourself as is possible, and if you dare  
not, try and get strength of heren-  
ough to look yourself in the face,  
mind as well as body. Always have two  
mirrors on your dressing table, and  
with proper care dress mind and body  
at the same time. Put your best intelli-  
gence to finding out what you are good  
for and what you can be made for. The  
more resolve not to be useless and the  
honest desire to help other people will,  
in the quickest and most delicate way,  
improve oneself. All accomplishments  
should be considered as means of as-  
sisting others. In music get the voice  
disciplined and clear, and think only of  
accuracy; expression and effect will take  
care of themselves. So in drawing;  
learn to set down the right shape of any-  
thing, and thereby explain its character  
to another person; but if you try only  
to make showy drawings for praise, or  
pretty ones for amusement, your draw-  
ing will have little or no real interest  
for you and no educational power. Re-  
solve to do each day something useful  
in the vulgar sense. Learn the econo-  
my of the kitchen, the good and bad  
qualities of every common article of  
food, and the simplest and best modes  
of their preparation; help poor families  
in their cooking, show them how to  
make as much of everything as possi-  
ble, and how to make little niceties;  
coaxing and tempting them into tidy  
and pretty ways, and pleading for well-  
folded table cloths, however coarse, and  
for a flower or two out of the garden to  
strew, on them. One should, at the  
end of every day, be able to say, as  
proudly as any peasant, that she has  
not eaten the bread of idleness. Get  
quit of the absurd idea that Heaven will  
interfere to correct great errors, while  
allowing its laws to take their own  
course in punishing small ones. If  
food is carelessly prepared no one ex-  
pects Providence to make it palatable;  
neither it, through years of folly you  
misguide your own life, need you ex-  
pect Divine interference to bring around  
everything at last for the best. I tell  
you, positively, the world is not so con-  
futed. The consequences of great  
mistakes are just as sure as those of  
small ones, and the happiness of your  
whole life and of all the lives over which  
you have power, depends as literally  
on your common sense and discretion as  
the excellence and order of a day."

### All About Tornadoes.

There has been prepared by Gen. Hazen  
of the Chief Signal Office of the army, an  
official paper which contains a tabulated  
statement of six hundred tornadoes and  
some generalizations from their facts. The  
six hundred storms cover a period of  
nearly seven years and the whole country.  
Their examination leads to the conclusion  
that tornadoes occur most frequently in  
the month of June. Kansas is the State  
that has been most afflicted. The State  
had sixty-two tornadoes from 1859 to  
1881; Illinois had fifty-four from 1854  
to 1881; Missouri had forty-four from  
1814 to 1881; New York had thirty-five  
from 1831 to 1881; Georgia, thirty-  
three from 1854 to 1881; Iowa, twenty-one  
from 1851 to 1881; Ohio, twenty-eight  
from 1823 to 1881; Indiana, twenty-seven  
from 1852 to 1881. The States and Terri-  
tories that have had only one each from  
1794 to 1881 are Colorado, California, In-  
dian Territory, Nevada, New Mexico, Montana,  
Rhode Island, West Virginia and Wyoming.

The storms occur most frequently from  
five to six in the afternoon, a though there  
is no hour of the day that has been entirely  
free from them. The average width of the  
path of destruction is 1,055 feet in the  
storm-clouds run with a velocity of from  
twelve to sixty miles. The wind within  
the vortex sometimes attains a velocity of  
eight hundred miles an hour, the average  
velocity being three hundred and ninety-  
two miles. Among the most valuable  
suggestions of the paper are those with  
reference to the peculiarity of the move-  
ments of tornado clouds, containing rules  
for arriving at their violence. A tornado  
cloud always has a centre, and it always  
moves forward from west to east. It may,  
however, away from side to side in its  
progressive movement. Changes in motion  
are sometimes very sudden. In the event  
of a sudden change the observer who is  
east or south-east of the storm  
should move quickly to the north. If  
he is northeast he should move to the  
north. If within a very short distance  
of the clouds the observer should run  
east, bearing to the south. This indi-  
cates the character of the directions which  
have been given for the avoidance of the  
disastrous effect of storms.

### Child Life in Japan.

Child life appears to be much alike in  
all countries; and hoops, and tops, balls,  
battledores, kites, out-and-dog and "the  
chucks" engage children here as they do  
at home. The land is farmed much as it  
is in France—in small patches and with-  
out fences. Cultivation is by the hoe.  
The land is fertile and in several places  
three crops are got in the year. The peo-  
ple are very industrious, and men, women  
and children work in the fields. On the  
hillside tea and rice are cultivated in  
terraces, as the vines are on the hills by the  
Rhine. I have seen what the Bible speaks  
of as "watering by the foot." The hus-  
bandman breaks with his foot the ridge  
of a terrace, and permits water to run  
therefrom into the terrace below. When  
a sufficient quantity has run down he  
closes the aperture with his foot. Child-  
ren swarm in the street, and of sev-  
en years of age carry three or four on  
their backs. There are good school  
houses, and education in "the three Rs"  
is compulsory. The hum of the children  
learning their lessons is like that I have  
heard in old times in our parish schools.

### Craze For Tops.

The top mania has attacked the boys—  
not in a mild, gentle form, but with all  
the malignity of an epidemic. The rage of  
the 15 puzzle among adults was nothing  
compared to the power of the top craze.  
The German boy is content to see his top  
spin, but the American boy never rested  
until he had invented two or three lively  
games to play with tops. The primitive  
cheapest top is made by cutting a spool in  
two, driving a hard piece of wood into the  
hole, and working the small end of the  
spool down to a point. These tops are  
spun by twirling them with the fingers.  
The regulation top is made in a turning  
lathe about the size of a pear, and pro-  
vided with a steel point. The best are  
made of box wood and cost \$1. The  
cheaper varieties vary in price from 25  
cents. The manipulator winds a string  
around the top, (good fishing line is best)  
and then with a sudden jerk pull of the  
cord sends it spinning on the sidewalk or  
ground. There are numerous fancy vari-  
eties of tops. One is a tin affair, almost  
flat on the upper end, where are attached  
numerous pieces of bright colored paste-  
board. Touch these lightly as the top re-  
volves and the disappearance of the  
colours makes a kaleidoscopic change of  
colours seemingly never twice alike. An-  
other is the humming top, made below  
with a hole in one side. It makes some  
such noise as an irritated hornet. The  
practical variety, however, is the plain,  
cheapest top.

"What game do you play with tops?"

asked the writer of a new-boy.  
He opened his big eyes wide with won-  
der, and then a mortal shudder ran up  
his spine, and he said: "Why, peg-a-tory  
and peg-a-small-pox. Don't you know how  
to play peg-a-tory? Oh, yer foolin'  
loosest now, don't yer know how? Well,  
it's this way: We pick for the hue. Pakin'  
for a line is throwin' out tops at it, makin'  
'em spin as they go. The fellow that comes  
furthest from the line sets himself in a  
ring, and the others spin their 'em and  
peg at 'em with 'em. If a boy's top spins  
and rolls out of the ring, he's all right; but  
if it don't spin, or don't roll out of the  
ring he's got to put his in the ring with  
d'other one. Then, if all the tops get in  
the ring, the first one that gets it takes  
his up and tries to knock the others out.  
As many as he knocks out he takes. Then,  
the ones that are miked are all right, an'  
they peg at the others to knock 'em out.  
That's peg-a-tory. Peg or small-pox is  
where one boy puts his top in the ring,  
and the other pegs at it. Whoever knocks  
it out of the ring nicks it or gives it the  
small-pox with his top. The fellow that's  
miked can then try to knock the top out  
that's in the ring. Nickin' is takin' a top  
up and punchin' so many holes in it with  
the sharp point of your top. A top don't  
stand long. Sometimes we play for 10  
and sometimes 25 cents."

The best tops will spin a wonderfully  
long time. One boy boasts a top that will  
go over two minutes and no man with a  
218 horse was ever provided or received  
more proportionate flattering offers for his  
property than the owner of this two-  
minute top.

### Forty Cents.

Recently a stranger who was coming  
up from the Union depot, Detroit,  
stepped aside to ask of a man in the  
door of a clothing store: "My friend,  
can you tell me how far—?"

"Do you want to buy some clothing?"  
interrupted the other.

"I guess not. I simply wanted to in-  
quire how—?"

"I sell you a spring cafercoat for  
three dollars."

"I never wear more than one spring  
overcoat at the same time. I wanted to  
ask—"

"I have some waists for a dollar  
—That's cheap enough, but I don't  
care to invest. Will you let me ask you  
how far—"

"Doan't you want some baatloons for  
twelve shillings?"

"No."  
"Some stockings for ten cents?"

"No."  
"Some suspenders for



SATURDAY, June 3, 1882.

The dead lock at Washington continues. Both sides are anxious to break it and get down to business, but each seems to have it appear that the other side backed down.

## THE CONVENTION.

The Democratic Convention which assembled in the court house here on Saturday, although not fully representative of all the Beas in the county, was still well attended, considering the fact that it was only called to send delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions. While some by-standers from the Beas that had failed to hold Beas meetings were admitted to seats upon their assuming full responsibility for their action in thus representing their Beas in the Convention, it was very apparent from the feeling of the Convention that such would not have been the case had there been more important work before the Convention than the mere sending of delegates to other Conventions, and it was fully understood, so far as the late Convention can govern others to come, that in future where Beas fail to hold meetings and send delegates they will go unrepresented in the councils of the Democratic party of this county.

The proceedings of the Convention was very harmonious and a real old fashioned spirit of Democratic revival was more than once manifested during the debates.

The proposition to call a future nominating convention to nominate a candidate for Representative was not favorably received, the Convention being evidently of opinion that no such state of affairs existed as made a Convention for this purpose now necessary. The young Democracy of the county received at the hands of the Convention a graceful tribute in the election of Emmet F. Crook to preside over its deliberations and John H. Caldwell to be Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the county.

A resolution was passed with great unanimity endorsing Gen. Forney for Congress, and instructing the Calhoun delegation to stand by him as long as his name is before the Congressional Convention, thus again signally attesting the confidence of the Democracy of Calhoun in him.

The delegations to both the State and Congressional Conventions are good men of sound Democratic record, and will doubtless correctly reflect the sentiment of the county in both those Conventions. They are taken from all parts of the county, the design being to have them as nearly representative of the whole county as possible. For particulars of the Convention our readers are referred to the proceedings published in another column.

## Jacksonville, and Its Features—Society and other Attractions—Summer Resorts—German a Tannery—Ore Deposits and Diggings—Lands and Crops—Politics, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Editorial Correspondence of the Montgomery Advertiser.

JACKSONVILLE, May 29. This cheerful, pleasant, and beautiful town is situated on a plateau overlooking Tallapoosa river, about one mile from the S. R. and N. R. roads. Being the county city of Calhoun county, the court house is in the center of a large square and the sidewalks are bordered with shade trees. Jacksonville has been many of the best suburban residences, with beautiful lawns and parks, interspersed with and inviting groves, among which may be noted those of Capt. Jas. Crook, Judge T. A. Walker, and Mr. Geo. C. Morgan formerly of our city, and Gen. Burke of Mobile. This is also the home of Gen. W. H. Forney, and our esteemed friend of A. W. W. whose charming and interesting family contribute much to the social amenities and attentions for which the people are noted.

The society is among the best in the State and may justly boast of its intelligence and refinement, as it formerly could of its wealth, but the collapse of the Confederacy found the people sharing in our common bereavement of poverty bequeathed by the war. Beginning the world anew, as it were, their struggle in many cases, has been crowned by recuperated and prosperity. Confident and polite, the people are never so happy as when dispensing the unstinted hospitality of their homes.

There are several churches, nearly all Protestant denominations being represented. The Episcopal church, Mr. Smith, the pastor is a gen. On Monday Bishop Withers, arrived accompanied by that good and cultivated man, Rev. Mr. Garrison, of Annapolis, who captures his audience wherever he delivers one of his impressive discourses, as he did here on Monday night. Forney preached a most impressive sermon Tuesday forenoon, after which several candidates received always the solemn rite of confirmation.

Nature has done much for this locality and section. From many adjacent points the eye commands a magnificent prospect of valley, plain, and mountain, and on the evening sky; while there are many places of resort during the sultry season that offer inducements to both residents and visitors. Here, among the mountains, no better summer resort can be found. Bards are cheerful and the time can be spent in sports, or health or recreation, with economy and real enjoyment. There is an excellent hotel, while those inclined to more privacy may find ample accommodation in private families. Miss host, Mr. Henry Adams, of the former, is polite and attentive, and the writer will not forget the thoughtful attentions of himself and his good wife, during a late brief stay here by solicited.

The natural drainage of Jacksonville leaves nothing to be done by the ordinary appliances. It is perfect and the locality is unsurpassed for healthfulness and salubrity of the climate. The days are warm but the nights are cool and pleasant, and the future's sweetest restorative brings refreshing repose. Ponce de Leon could have found a veritable fountain of youth in the pure, cold water, and bracing mountain air of this region that would bring the life of health to the cheeks of the invalid.

Within a few miles of this place are sulphur and chalybeate springs which are frequently resorted to during the summer. The remedial properties of the waters are pronounced equal to many more widely extended. With this important and a spring with a limestone bed and a good water bubbling from a hill side. It is the largest one in the State and quite a curiosity to visitors. There is also a well mined fact deep and strongly impregnated with iron.

Prof. W. J. Borden, formerly representative of Calhoun in the Legislature, assisted by Prof. W. M. Russell, is in charge of a breeding male and female school. Prof.

It claims to be the first white person born in Calhoun county. Within two and a half miles of Jacksonville is located.

GERMANIA TANNERY. This was organized in '69 with a capital of \$30,000. About four years ago a mortgage on the tannery was foreclosed by a Northern firm, and was purchased by Geo. Burke of Mobile, who in February of March a year since, sold a half interest to Mr. Geo. C. Morgan. The tannery is run by a 62 inch Turbine wheel the water being from a large pond, covering three acres, supplied by a never failing spring. On an average about \$15,000 stock is regularly on hand in hides and leather etc. The leather is shipped in bulk and is chiefly to Boston, and is adapted to saddle and harness purposes. Hides are purchased in New Orleans, as well as the country around, and none are used but the best quality. About 40 cords of bark are used per month or near \$50 a year which is obtained on the mountains, and is the highest quality. The number of axes used for leather in line and fresh water is 110 with ten leather binders, floors, and saws and candle apparatus of animals are making glue, and the hair for plastering—everything being done on the premises. The bark holds 60 cords, upwards of a year's supply.

On the premises is a grist mill and by the turbine wheel which keeps in motion all the machinery and is cheaper than steam power. The company own quite a village with a large mine, containing an office and depot, besides 23 acres of land. The store carries regularly from \$2,000 to \$5,000 on hand, and does a general business of \$100,000 but was designed chiefly for employees.

About a year since the pond was stocked with young trout, now grown, and weighing some three taken out, several pounds. Just above Germania is a cooling from which 85,000 bushels have been just shipped to Stonefield Furnace, Cherokee county.

Among the tannery employees are three brothers who were once time agents for the State in this county employed at \$125,000 but by some unknown cause the property passed into other hands.

RECENT DEPOSITS AND DIGGINGS. What is to prevent Jacksonville from being a great iron manufacturing town it is difficult to perceive. The country around is rich in its vast and inexhaustible deposits of iron beneath the surface of the soil, and cropping out in every hill and mountain. In the incorporation is the remains of a train yard leading from the depot to the ore diggings about a mile northeast of town.

The rich ore is found here and there, and apparently in inexhaustible quantities. Thousands of tons are piled up as taken from the shafts sunk, and the "pockets" in the hillsides, but were never shipped. In 1879, Mr. R. H. Cooper, of Georgia, came to Jacksonville, laid the trackway mentioned, and for several months he had a large number of men employed in digging this ore. He shipped it to Chattanooga, Tennessee, and other points, but after the period named, sold out to Gen. Burke and Gen. Warner. They sent a man here to supervise the work, but neglected his duty, and the work was discontinued. It could not have been from any objection to the ore, its quality or quantity, and the time is not distant when more than one furnace will be turning out the most superior quality of iron on this spot.

COAL AND RAILROAD. On the northern end of Jacksonville, a rich vein of pure Kanab was discovered while the pipes were being laid to convey water into town. The vein is upwards of forty feet broad in one place, and of indefinite extent. The inclinations favor the presence of vast quantities of this material. At the foot of the St. Clair coal field, about 20 miles distant, the deposit being at the foot of Ten Island Shoals in Coosa River. A rich deposit was found in cutting through the channel while work was progressing at the shoals. The coal was promptly transported by flat boats down the river and was sold at low prices, probably as Montgomery or Mobile.

Town of St. Clair and fields, a survey is now being made of the

PROPOSED RAILROAD EXTENSION of the new gauge road from Cartersville via Cedar Town and Buckhorn Gap, to the West, the great iron mine of Cedar Town. This narrow gauge line will penetrate one of the finest and most fertile regions in the State with its abundance also in time and state. The line crosses the Coosa a few miles below the Ten Islands and as surveyed runs within four miles of Jacksonville. The objective point is Birmingham, but the chief object is to reach the St. Clair coal fields, and it is stated that the owners of the coal lands propose to donate to the enterprise a half interest in the lands to secure the development of the coal interests.

MISCELLANEOUS. A cotton factory is being erected in this county, near the junction of the Coosa and Plains Rivers, near the mouth of the latter, which will give employment to many newly families. It is expected that the factory will be ready for operations some time in June.

The extent of the mineral wealth in this section may be learned from the fact that since the development was begun, four more have been established in this Congressional district.

In exceeding the level of the old road known as the Alabama and Tennessee river railroad several hundred thousand tons of iron ore were taken from one spot. The valley lands of the county are very productive and never wear out. The soil is easily recharged and susceptible of being made very rich; is well adapted to corn, wheat, and the grasses generally. Corn has been cultivated to a large extent until the present year. About 50 per cent. of oats and wheat and from 15 to 20 per cent. of corn more than last year, have been planned and the decrease in the use of commercial fertilizers estimated at 31 per cent. The planter is resorted generally to commercial fertilizers. The political campaign is now opened in Calhoun and usual interest is felt as to the result of the State Convention. Calhoun has its favorites, but will avoid a heavy support to the nominees from whatever section they may be selected. This being an old Senatorial district, Hon. L. W. Grant, the able editor of the Jacksonville Republican will return to his seat next session. The prospect is almost certain for the reelection of Hon. L. W. Grant, a representative and efficient Representative in the last Legislature.

Nine miles from Lee is "Spring Valley," which is becoming winter celebrated as the cattle and sheep farm of Capt. Jas. Crook. It is in charge of a German the yman who is fond of the business. "Spring Valley" is stocked with the finest of sheep and cattle of the purest strain.

I limited to mention that Jacksonville is supplied with water conducted by two miles of iron pipe to a reservoir in town, 60 feet higher than the public square. The source is a large mountain spring 20 feet higher than the reservoir. The water is pure and so strong that a stream of water is easily thrown over the Court house.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—In an interview with District Attorney Corkhill, he said: "I will also state that the gallows is ready and the rope on hand. If an order to hang Gideon tomorrow morning at 6 o'clock, he could be executed at that hour, and as directly as such work can be done."

About 1,500,000 sacks of potatoes, containing an average of three bushels each, are being imported into the city of New York during the past month. They are being imported in a spring with a limestone bed and a good water bubbling from a hill side. It is the largest one in the State and quite a curiosity to visitors. There is also a well mined fact deep and strongly impregnated with iron.

Prof. W. J. Borden, formerly representative of Calhoun in the Legislature, assisted by Prof. W. M. Russell, is in charge of a breeding male and female school. Prof.

## County Convention.

Pursuant to a call of the Chairman of the county Executive Committee of the Democratic party, the delegates from different Beas of Calhoun county assembled in the court house at Jacksonville, Saturday 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m.

The Convention was called to order by Capt. Wm. H. Humes, Chairman of the county Executive Committee.

On motion of Wm. M. Humes, Emmet F. Crook was elected Chairman pro tem.

On motion of Capt. Wm. M. Humes, J. U. Stark was elected Secretary pro tem.

On motion of H. L. Stevenson, J. F. Mathis was elected Assistant Secretary pro tem.

On motion of Dr. J. C. Francis, citizens members of the Democratic party, present from Beas not represented in this Convention by regularly elected delegates, were invited to participate in the deliberations of the Convention.

On calling the different Beas in order of number, the following delegates were reported present and their names were enrolled:

Beas 1—Jno. H. Caldwell, G. C. Ellis, H. L. Stevenson, G. B. Zoult, J. D. Arnold, J. J. Skelton, J. C. Francis, J. H. Crook.

Beas 2—W. P. Cooper, E. F. Crook, Chas. Martin, E. E. Ezzel, G. W. Phillips, C. N. Martin, E. G. Lee, J. L. Green.

Beas 3—J. C. LeGrand, Beas 4—Not represented, Beas 5—M. N. Coker, M. K. Mynett, J. Y. Henderson.

Beas 6—Not represented, Beas 7—Not represented, Beas 8—Spartan Allen, Warren Harris, John Pike.

Beas 9—J. H. Stark, G. W. Allison, Jas. S. Sharp.

Beas 10—J. S. Watson, A. B. Mosley, T. H. Amett, J. C. Watson.

Beas 11—G. C. Williams, A. M. Whiteside, J. M. LeGrand, J. H. Napier.

Beas 12—Not represented, Beas 13—W. W. Whiteside, J. E. Mathis.

Beas 14—No represented, Beas 15—Green B. Skelton, C. A. Sprague, F. M. Hight, Jno. Lloyd, Wm. P. Downing, Samuel Chadwell.

Beas 16—W. A. Wilson, On motion of Col. J. H. Caldwell, the Chair was requested to appoint a committee, consisting of one delegate from each Beas represented, to select officers for permanent organization.

The Chair appointed the following: Beas 1—G. C. Ellis, Beas 2—W. P. Cooper, Beas 3—J. C. LeGrand, Beas 4—M. N. Coker, Beas 5—Spartan Allen, Beas 6—J. H. Stark, Beas 7—J. C. Watson, Beas 8—G. C. Williams, Beas 9—G. B. Skelton, Beas 10—W. A. Wilson.

The committee retired and after proper consideration reported the pro tem officers for permanent officers of the Convention. This report was adopted by the Convention.

On motion of G. C. Ellis, the Beas delegates present were requested to select one from each Beas to form a committee to elect delegates for the State Convention, to be held in Montgomery, the different delegations selected as a committee the following named gentlemen:

Beas 1—J. H. Caldwell, Beas 2—J. L. Green, Beas 3—J. C. LeGrand, Beas 4—W. K. Mynett, Beas 5—John W. Pike, Beas 6—T. H. Amett, Beas 7—J. C. Watson, Beas 8—W. W. Whiteside, Beas 9—G. B. Skelton, Beas 10—W. A. Wilson.

On motion of W. W. Whiteside, the Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Pursuant to adjournment the Convention reassembled at 2 p. m., Emmet F. Crook, Chairman presiding.

Mr. H. L. Stevenson, Chairman of the committee on delegates to the Congressional Convention, reported as delegates and alternates to the Congressional Convention the following named gentlemen:

Beas 1—G. C. Ellis, Beas 2—W. P. Cooper, Beas 3—J. M. Ledbetter, Beas 4—J. Y. Henderson, Beas 5—J. C. Watson, Beas 6—T. H. Amett, Beas 7—J. C. Watson, Beas 8—W. W. Whiteside, Beas 9—G. B. Skelton, Beas 10—W. A. Wilson.

Alternates—J. C. Francis, J. M. Caldwell, W. P. Hain, J. Y. Anderson, H. P. Pearson, G. W. Allison, G. W. Whiteside, W. C. Williams, Jno. F. Smith, C. A. Sprague.

The foregoing gentlemen were elected by the Convention.

Mr. J. H. Caldwell, chairman of the committee on delegates to the Congressional Convention, reported as delegates and alternates to the Congressional Convention the following named gentlemen:

Beas 1—G. C. Ellis, Beas 2—W. P. Cooper, Beas 3—J. M. Ledbetter, Beas 4—J. Y. Henderson, Beas 5—J. C. Watson, Beas 6—T. H. Amett, Beas 7—J. C. Watson, Beas 8—W. W. Whiteside, Beas 9—G. B. Skelton, Beas 10—W. A. Wilson.

Alternates—J. C. Francis, J. M. Caldwell, W. P. Hain, J. Y. Anderson, H. P. Pearson, G. W. Allison, G. W. Whiteside, W. C. Williams, Jno. F. Smith, C. A. Sprague.

The foregoing gentlemen were elected by the Convention.

Mr. J. H. Caldwell, chairman of the committee on delegates to the Congressional Convention, reported as delegates and alternates to the Congressional Convention the following named gentlemen:

he failed to regularly elected a delegate regardless of the Beas that sent them. On taking the vote, the motion was defeated.

On motion of J. R. Green, that the delegates present be authorized to recommend one citizen from each Beas, to represent in this Convention, to act as a member of the county Executive Committee, the following named gentlemen:

Beas 1—Wm. H. Humes, Beas 2—B. F. Crook, Beas 3—W. F. Farmer, Beas 4—W. K. Mynett, Beas 5—Spartan Allen, Beas 6—J. N. Hood, Beas 7—J. W. Whiteside, Beas 8—W. A. Seabright, Beas 9—W. W. Whiteside, Beas 10—J. B. Skelton, Beas 11—J. B. Smith.

All of whom were elected by the Convention.

On motion of J. R. Green, John M. Caldwell was elected, by acclamation, Chairman of the county Executive Committee for the ensuing term of two years.

On motion of J. R. Green, the chairman of the county Executive Committee was authorized to appoint a member from each Beas not represented in this Convention, to act as a member of the county Executive Committee.

On motion of H. L. Stevenson, it was requested that the proceedings of the Convention be published in the Jacksonville Republican.

On motion of W. W. Whiteside, a vote of thanks was tendered the retiring members of the county Executive Committee; also, to the officers of the present Convention.

On motion of Dr. J. C. LeGrand the Convention adjourned sine die.

EMMET F. CROOK, Ch. J. H. STARK, Sec'y.

THE BURNED DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN. The district in Michigan burned over by the fire of last fall has just been visited by Governor Jerome and some members of the relief committee, and the announcement is made that the sufferers will go along without further aid.

There were 3,326 families, including 14,790 persons burned out and nearly all were left entirely destitute. Crops, stock and everything that could be burned was lost. Very few had their land paid for, and many had the season's bill outstanding, which they relied upon their crops to pay. But the relief committees have distributed over \$500,000 in money, and probably as much in supplies, contributed from all parts of the country, and this has helped the people through the winter and given them such a start they can raise crops this season. Each family has been given 3,000 feet of lumber, 4,000 shingles, a door and window sash and some articles of furniture, and there are now standing about as many houses as before the fire, although of course many of them are very small and rude. In the first few days after the calamity there was much suffering from lack of food exposure, but since the relief work got under way there has been nothing of the kind, and the charity upon the whole, has been remarkably well managed.

The total arrival of immigrants at the various ports of the United States for the year ending June 1, 1882, will probably exceed 800,000. Of the large number which arrived at New York during the past week, only 10 remain without employment, the demands for labor in all parts of the country being as urgent as ever with good wages offered as a rule.

"How do you do, Dave?" said a lady to her friend, "I appear so happy all the time?" "I always have Parker's Ginger Tonic handy," was the reply. "And this has kept myself and family in good health. When I am well I always feel good natured." See other columns, and ads.

Mary E. Williams, in Chancery at law by next term. Jacksonville, Ala. Andrew J. Williams. May 23rd, 1882.

In this case it is made to appear to the Registrar, a affidavit of complainant, Solicitor John H. Caldwell, that the defendant, Andrew J. Williams, is over twenty-one years of age, and that he is a non-resident of the State of Alabama and that he is a poor, or near, "Propter" station in the State of Georgia. It is therefore ordered by the Registrar that the publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., for ten consecutive weeks, requiring him, the said defendant, to appear and plead to answer, or demur to the bill of complaint in this case by Monday, the 26th day of June next, or thirty days thereafter, after a decree, pro confesso, may be taken as against him, the said Andrew J. Williams.

Done at office on this 23rd day of May, 1882. W. M. HAINES, Register.

Attachment Notice STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County. In Chancery Court, Jan Term, A. D. 1882. JAMES C. GREENWAY & Co., Plffs. vs. JAMES E. DANIEL, Def.

Is this case, it appearing that said James E. Daniel, defendant, is a non-resident of the State of Alabama and that he is a poor, or near, "Propter" station in the State of Georgia. It is therefore ordered by the Registrar that the publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., for ten consecutive weeks, requiring him, the said defendant, to appear and plead to answer, or demur to the bill of complaint in this case by Monday, the 26th day of June next, or thirty days thereafter, after a decree, pro confesso, may be taken as against him, the said Andrew J. Williams.

Done at office on this 23rd day of May, 1882. W. M. HAINES, Register.

Attachment Notice STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County. In Chancery Court, Jan Term, A. D. 1882. JAMES C. GREENWAY & Co., Plffs. vs. JAMES E. DANIEL, Def.

Is this case, it appearing that said James E. Daniel, defendant, is a non-resident of the State of Alabama and that he is a poor, or near, "Propter" station in the State of Georgia. It is therefore ordered by the Registrar that the publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., for ten consecutive weeks, requiring him, the said defendant, to appear and plead to answer, or demur to the bill of complaint in this case by Monday, the 26th day of June next, or thirty days thereafter, after a decree, pro confesso, may be taken as against him, the said Andrew J. Williams.

Done at office on this 23rd day of May, 1882. W. M. HAINES, Register.

Attachment Notice STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County. In Chancery Court, Jan Term, A. D. 1882. JAMES C. GREENWAY & Co., Plffs. vs. JAMES E. DANIEL, Def.

Is this case, it appearing that said James E. Daniel, defendant, is a non-resident of the State of Alabama and that he is a poor, or near, "Propter" station in the State of Georgia. It is therefore ordered by the Registrar that the publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., for ten consecutive weeks, requiring him, the said defendant, to appear and plead to answer, or demur to the bill of complaint in this case by Monday, the 26th day of June next, or thirty days thereafter, after a decree, pro confesso, may be taken as against him, the said Andrew J. Williams.

Done at office on this 23rd day of May, 1882. W. M. HAINES, Register.

Attachment Notice STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County. In Chancery Court, Jan Term, A. D. 1882. JAMES C. GREENWAY & Co., Plffs. vs. JAMES E. DANIEL, Def.

Is this case, it appearing that said James E. Daniel, defendant, is a non-resident of the State of Alabama and that he is a poor, or near, "Propter" station in the State of Georgia. It is therefore ordered by the Registrar that the publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., for ten consecutive weeks, requiring him, the said defendant, to appear and plead to answer, or demur to the bill of complaint in this case by Monday, the 26th day of June next, or thirty days thereafter, after a decree, pro confesso, may be taken as against him, the said Andrew J. Williams.

Done at office on this 23rd day of May, 1882. W. M. HAINES, Register.

Attachment Notice STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County. In Chancery Court, Jan Term, A. D. 1882. JAMES C. GREENWAY & Co., Plffs. vs. JAMES E. DANIEL, Def.

Is this case, it appearing that said James E. Daniel, defendant, is a non-resident of the State of Alabama and that he is a poor, or near, "Propter" station in the State of Georgia. It is therefore ordered by the Registrar that the publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., for ten consecutive weeks, requiring him, the said defendant, to appear and plead to answer, or demur to the bill of complaint in this case by Monday, the 26th day of June next, or thirty days thereafter, after a decree, pro confesso, may be taken as against him, the said Andrew J. Williams.

## WHOLESALE LIST TURNIP SEEDS! ICE, ICE, ICE. Beer on Ice! LINCOLN COUNTY WHISKEY

Direct from the Distillery, as well as Apple, and Peach Brandies, He would especially call the attention of all desiring a good drink to his celebrated "Cabinet Whiskey,"

which is the best in the market. He has genuine imported Holland Gin and French Brandy, FOR THE SICK. Fresh Lemons always on hand. Also, pure sweet mash corn whiskey. His liquors are bought under hand and he knows them to be fine and pure. A general list of goods in liquors of all kinds, Beer, Cider, &c., including Sacramento Wine. Also a large lot of fine Cigars and Tobacco and Snuff.

Large lot of empty barrels in stock.

My Billiard Parlor which is well ventilated and furnished with the best Billiard and Pool Tables, is the favorite resort of those who love the game.

N. B.—Parties indebted to me are requested to come forward and settle by cash or note may 13—6m

CHEAP DRY GOODS IS MY MOTTO!

I am opening my Spring Goods as rapidly as possible. The demand on my time has prevented me from bringing to the notice of the public before, my large and well assorted stock of the latest novelties in

DRESS GOODS, SUCH AS ILLUMINATED SUTTINGS, NUNN'S VEILINGS, MOIRES, SATIN, D'LYON, SUKASH, BLACK DRESSSES AND SATIN MARVILLEAUX.

The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to our stock of Hamburg, Swiss and Mull Edgings, which certainly surpass anything ever brought to this market.

GLOVES, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHES, NECK WEAR AND BUTTONS

The handsome line of plain and hand-painted FANS to be found in North Georgia.

Table Linens, Napkin and Towels AT ANY PRICE. GINGHAMS, cheap and stylish. PARASOLS will be in a few days.

Dark Calicoes @ 4c—Spring styles @ 5c.—Best of colors 6c. Special attention given to order by mail. On all orders amounting to \$10 and over, expressage paid.

THOMAS FHAY, 68 Broad St., Rome Ga. april 15—6t

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER

A Never-Failing Cure for Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Cuts, Sores, etc. After forty years of trial, PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER stands unrivaled. It is safe! It acts immediately! It never fails!

Editor of the St. John (N. B.) News, says: "In ten wounds, cuts, burns, scalds, etc., it is the most effective remedy I have ever used. It is so simple and so sure that no family should be without a bottle of it for a single hour."

From the Cincinnati Dispatch: "We have seen a number of effects, and know it to be a good article. I use your PAIN KILLER frequently. It relieves pain in rheumatism, and headache, and toothache, and all sorts of aches and pains. After long years of use, I am satisfied it is positively efficient as a healing remedy for wounds, bruises, and sprains."

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is not a new untried remedy. For forty years it has been in constant use, and those who have used it know it to be the best. Its success is entirely due to its merit. Every family should have a bottle ready for use. Much pain and heavy doctor's bills may be saved by prompt application of the PAIN KILLER. Unlike most medicines, it is perfectly safe in the hands of a child. Try it once thoroughly, and it will prove its value. Your druggist has it at 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle. PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

July 30 1882—11c

STEVENSON & GRANT, Correspondents of Real Estate Banking

—AND— LOAN ASSOCIATION OF ALABAMA.

WILL UNDERTAKE TO NEGOTIATE LOANS AS FOLLOWS: On producing farm lands, for three to five years.

On producing farm lands, for three to five years, payable in annual installments.

On crop lien, personal and real security, for one year or less, with agreement to ship cotton to Selma. Applicants may apply for loans on producing farm lands for a term of years, either with or without the condition to ship cotton. Loans made for \$300 and upwards.

STEVENSON & GRANT, Jacksonville Ala.

Tax Sales. Notice is hereby given that the following lands and lots were decreed by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 10th day of April, 1882, in favor of Mrs. C. Jewell, and one in favor of D. P. Ginnels, I have this day, for the want of personal property, levied upon



WANTED TO BUY a good Milch Cow, Apply to Mrs. JOHN M. WYLY, Jacksonville.

WHEAT WILL PAY DEBT.

We want it understood that we will take wheat for subscription to the Republican. If you owe for your paper, send us enough wheat to pay the bill. We will credit you with the very highest price given for it in this market. Seed in the wheat.

The depot agent at this place has on hand round trip tickets to all watering places very low. He will cheerfully give information as to rates to any special point.

Messrs. Stevenson & Grant have negotiated a loan of eight thousand dollars to one gentleman this week, and the money has been paid over.

We have on hand several hundred copies of a valuable book entitled a Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases, containing ninety pages and full of valuable receipts, and fully illustrated, which we will sell in quantities very cheap indeed. Here is a chance for somebody to make some money by buying and selling this book.

In a case brought before him Monday Judge Woods decided, in effect, that any person guilty of deceiving or inducing or persuading any person in the employment of another from the service of such employee, whether the contract be in writing or not, is guilty of a misdemeanor. The two men charged with the offense were fined \$20 and costs each, and in default of bail one of them went to jail. The case was appealed and will be tried *de novo* in the Circuit Court, at which time the several sections of the Code bearing on this subject will be construed by the court.

Under the decision of Judge Woods any man guilty of misdemeanor who induces any hired man to leave the service of another by offer of higher wages, or otherwise, regardless of time for which he is so hired, and regardless also of the fact whether there be a written contract or not. This is an important fact for our people to know. Heretofore parties in this county have supposed it no violation of law to hold out inducements to employed men to leave their employment when there was no written contract between employer and employee.

CROSS PLAINS LOCALS.

At an election for town officers on the 25th inst., the following ticket was successful: Mayor, J. A. Wolff; J. N. Hoad, W. M. Lindsey, J. M. Yarnman, William M. Neal and Ab. Farmer, Councilmen.

Mr. R. J. Yarrington, of the Montgomery Advertiser, spent part of last Thursday and Friday in our town, and succeeded in getting some subscribers for his popular journal.

Work on the Episcopal church will be completed in a few days, when it will be ready for divine services.

The Cumberland Presbyterian church will also soon be ready for use. Mr. D. C. Savage, has the supervision of matters, and he generally puts through whatever he undertakes. This church, when finished will have the largest auditorium of any in the town and will comfortably seat five hundred persons.

Mr. Thomas Sparks laid the corner stone of his fine double story store house by Thursday. A large number were on hand for a good report from this youthful hand of workers.

Mr. Capt. J. H. Savage has been quite sick lately.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Blackwell are both sick at this writing.

The Sabbath School children organized a missionary society last Friday evening at the residence of Rev. C. J. Smith. Look out for a good report from this youthful band of workers.

A singing party went out from town one evening last week with big expectations; came home minus fish and with a fresh crop of colds.

Twice over, this &c. &c.

Mr. J. L. Prather, of Rome, has per manently located in Cross Plains, and is now in business at Moody's old stand.

Cross Plains wants a new and smaller shop, and offers a good opening for both.

OCCASIONAL.

RABBIT TOWN, May 28.

Mr. Editor: We have re-organized the Sunday School at this place to-day. We start with 43 scholars. I think we will have good success if parents will only come and bring their children with them. It is hoped that it is the best thing of better times here.

What is very good in this neighborhood, Corn is small but looks healthy and thriving. Cotton looks bad to those who are in debt, and not very promising to those who want no money.

SUBSCRIBER.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

Read What Follows.

Rowan, Dean & Co are now receiving one of the largest and most complete assortments of Dry Goods ever brought to this country. From the closing out sale of that house of world wide fame, A. T. Stewart & Co. in N. Y., whereby they are enabled to offer a most excellent and superior article of goods of every line, at extraordinary low figures for cash. Advantage has been taken of the closing out sale of the enormous stock of A. T. Stewart & Co., and we now offer to the public one of the most magnificent assortments ever brought to North Alabama. Our wholesale department offers special advantages to merchants.

may6-11.

AMENDED ORDINANCE No. 15.

Town of Jacksonville, Ala.

Be it Ordained: That if any person shall willfully ride, lead or drive his or her horse, mule or ox on any side-walk or pavement used as a side-walk, or shall ride on the side-walk or pavement of the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, or shall hitch their horse, mule or ox to any shade tree or trees within the incorporation limits of said town of Jacksonville, Alabama, shall be fined not less than three, nor more than five dollars.

JOHN M. CROOK, Mayor, may 8th, 1882.

A Few Thoughts for Thoughtful Minds.

Mr. Editor: In your last issue is an interesting editorial under the caption, "Some Yarns Hence."

Although the editorial is in perfect accord with your views, as to the brilliant prospect for our beloved section of the sunny South yet apprehension and solicitude will arise in the very midst of these pleasant anticipations—very probably because it has been instilled into our minds that "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance."

Now while the advancement of our political strength and financial interest is very desirable (*ceteris paribus*), still unless accompanied (*pari passu*) by moral and intellectual culture, is there not danger of poisoning by our own prosperity?

As it is somewhat characteristic of the Re-born to exercise tolerance and liberality in religious opinions, the writer would like through your columns to suggest to your thinking readers that while frequent hits are thrown out as to the defects in our system of road working, and items pertaining to stock and fences regulations, there are weightier matters of the law that should not be ignored.

For instance, it may be wild fanaticism for some one to be loud enough to militate against the Sabbath as "public work," is possibly an offense to the great Jehovah—the author of the not yet obsolete Decalogue—for who a disapprobation no material prosperity nor wealth can compensate. Seriously, does it not seem strange that for a body purporting to place his eyes on Sunday, righteous indignation and holy horror would (justly) be expressed, but the strikes of prodigious engines and the toll of numerous operatives scarcely elicit a casual remark?

Are our deficiencies in our legislation wholly due to the legislators. The masses depend too much on leading men or Congressmen, the continuance of the people, in conclusion though your correspondent is not one of those uncontents who say the former days were better than these, he thinks there is a happy medium attainable, between blotted religious intolerance and latitudinarianism, and those who have the right, by authority to shape our political destiny should look well at our reckoning.

Hopely.

ALBUQUERQUE.

OXFORD FLASHES.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Hinds left for South Carolina on Tuesday last.

Spyux has gone to Montgomery to buy out the Exchange Hotel of that city(?)

Hartnell lodge No 101 A. F. & A. M. at its last regular meeting elected the following officers for the ensuing masonic year, viz: Jerome Smith, W. M.; J. F. Graham, S. W.; R. W. Reed, J. W.; D. P. Gunnas, Treas.; Dudley Williams, Secretary; A. Moses, S. D.; T. A. Turner, J. D.; W. F. Mitchell, T.

The officers elect will be installed on June the 24th, the time for the next regular communication.

Our popular lawyer Wm. Pearce has been absent in Montgomery for a week attending to some important cases before the Supreme court of which he has five or six. He will probably not return for several days yet.

On Wednesday last Master Allen Draper, the little son of our popular merchant M. M. Daper, received a present of two beautiful white rabbits, in a handsome cage from J. M. Whitley of Rome Ga.

Mrs. E. G. Robertson returned last week from a visit of several weeks to relatives in the state of Texas. Her little daughter Maria who had been in Texas since last fall returned with her.

There was a moderate turnout at the Cemetery work on Tuesday last but the work was only about half completed. Next Tuesday the 6th inst was set for finishing the job and all are earnestly solicited to come out and help.

PHIL OSOPHER.

Senator Morgan of Alabama.

There is no man in Congress, who in our estimation, has acquired himself with more credit, or who better represents the true principles and the unquenchable heroism of the South, than the Senator above named. He now occupies the seat of Senator Hill, and certainly no one of his colleagues is better entitled to fill it permanently, if by a sad dispensation of Providence the great Georgian should be unable to return to his post. There are, indeed, striking resemblances between Senator Hill and Morgan. Both are fearless and impetuous; both ready and formidable in debate; both good lawyers as well as attractive orators; and both actuated more by an impulse devotion to right and abhorrence of injustice and wrong, than by any calculations of political expediency. Senator Morgan is a steady opponent of the aggressions and usurpations by which the Republican party are striving to destroy all the rights of the States and merge all power in one strong consolidated government. He and those who side with him may be defeated in this contest for a time, but nothing is surer than that the States of the Union will re-assert and regain their constitutional rights and once more draw the well defined line between Federal and local jurisdiction. On the main practicable questions that loom up for early solution by Congress, Senator Morgan represents faithfully the sentiment of the great body of the Southern people, and they can hardly find any able champion in either House. He has shown that he is not to be swayed from the support of great principles by any local interests or personal influences. He is above the petty schemes of the log rollers, and unapproachable to the

rings that seek to control legislation in their own interest. In short if we were asked to indicate the Southern man best fitted for the Democratic leadership in the Senate, we would unhesitatingly say that Gen. John T. Morgan admirably combines the qualities needed for the position.

Rome Courier.

The Providence of God.

"My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge."—Hosea, iv, 6.

[Providence—An event in which the care or design of God is directly seen and shown.—Webster.]

It seems "this day is this Scripture fulfilled." God is sending his judgments upon the people, and they lay it to the charge of God. This is a materialistic age; so much so, that the habit of the mind has become materialistic even among professors of religion.

In reference to the direct government of God, many of them are ready to say the word, "The Lord will not do so," neither will he do so. My mind has been opened by degrees to the fact that God is sending his judgments upon the people, and they lay it to the charge of God. This is a materialistic age; so much so, that the habit of the mind has become materialistic even among professors of religion.

In reference to the direct government of God, many of them are ready to say the word, "The Lord will not do so," neither will he do so. My mind has been opened by degrees to the fact that God is sending his judgments upon the people, and they lay it to the charge of God. This is a materialistic age; so much so, that the habit of the mind has become materialistic even among professors of religion.

In reference to the direct government of God, many of them are ready to say the word, "The Lord will not do so," neither will he do so. My mind has been opened by degrees to the fact that God is sending his judgments upon the people, and they lay it to the charge of God. This is a materialistic age; so much so, that the habit of the mind has become materialistic even among professors of religion.

In reference to the direct government of God, many of them are ready to say the word, "The Lord will not do so," neither will he do so. My mind has been opened by degrees to the fact that God is sending his judgments upon the people, and they lay it to the charge of God. This is a materialistic age; so much so, that the habit of the mind has become materialistic even among professors of religion.

In reference to the direct government of God, many of them are ready to say the word, "The Lord will not do so," neither will he do so. My mind has been opened by degrees to the fact that God is sending his judgments upon the people, and they lay it to the charge of God. This is a materialistic age; so much so, that the habit of the mind has become materialistic even among professors of religion.

In reference to the direct government of God, many of them are ready to say the word, "The Lord will not do so," neither will he do so. My mind has been opened by degrees to the fact that God is sending his judgments upon the people, and they lay it to the charge of God. This is a materialistic age; so much so, that the habit of the mind has become materialistic even among professors of religion.

In reference to the direct government of God, many of them are ready to say the word, "The Lord will not do so," neither will he do so. My mind has been opened by degrees to the fact that God is sending his judgments upon the people, and they lay it to the charge of God. This is a materialistic age; so much so, that the habit of the mind has become materialistic even among professors of religion.

In reference to the direct government of God, many of them are ready to say the word, "The Lord will not do so," neither will he do so. My mind has been opened by degrees to the fact that God is sending his judgments upon the people, and they lay it to the charge of God. This is a materialistic age; so much so, that the habit of the mind has become materialistic even among professors of religion.

In reference to the direct government of God, many of them are ready to say the word, "The Lord will not do so," neither will he do so. My mind has been opened by degrees to the fact that God is sending his judgments upon the people, and they lay it to the charge of God. This is a materialistic age; so much so, that the habit of the mind has become materialistic even among professors of religion.

In reference to the direct government of God, many of them are ready to say the word, "The Lord will not do so," neither will he do so. My mind has been opened by degrees to the fact that God is sending his judgments upon the people, and they lay it to the charge of God. This is a materialistic age; so much so, that the habit of the mind has become materialistic even among professors of religion.

In reference to the direct government of God, many of them are ready to say the word, "The Lord will not do so," neither will he do so. My mind has been opened by degrees to the fact that God is sending his judgments upon the people, and they lay it to the charge of God. This is a materialistic age; so much so, that the habit of the mind has become materialistic even among professors of religion.

In reference to the direct government of God, many of them are ready to say the word, "The Lord will not do so," neither will he do so. My mind has been opened by degrees to the fact that God is sending his judgments upon the people, and they lay it to the charge of God. This is a materialistic age; so much so, that the habit of the mind has become materialistic even among professors of religion.

In reference to the direct government of God, many of them are ready to say the word, "The Lord will not do so," neither will he do so. My mind has been opened by degrees to the fact that God is sending his judgments upon the people, and they lay it to the charge of God. This is a materialistic age; so much so, that the habit of the mind has become materialistic even among professors of religion.

In reference to the direct government of God, many of them are ready to say the word, "The Lord will not do so," neither will he do so. My mind has been opened by degrees to the fact that God is sending his judgments upon the people, and they lay it to the charge of God. This is a materialistic age; so much so, that the habit of the mind has become materialistic even among professors of religion.

In reference to the direct government of God, many of them are ready to say the word, "The Lord will not do so," neither will he do so. My mind has been opened by degrees to the fact that God is sending his judgments upon the people, and they lay it to the charge of God. This is a materialistic age; so much so, that the habit of the mind has become materialistic even among professors of religion.

In reference to the direct government of God, many of them are ready to say the word, "The Lord will not do so," neither will he do so. My mind has been opened by degrees to the fact that God is sending his judgments upon the people, and they lay it to the charge of God. This is a materialistic age; so much so, that the habit of the mind has become materialistic even among professors of religion.

In reference to the direct government of God, many of them are ready to say the word, "The Lord will not do so," neither will he do so. My mind has been opened by degrees to the fact that God is sending his judgments upon the people, and they lay it to the charge of God. This is a materialistic age; so much so, that the habit of the mind has become materialistic even among professors of religion.

In reference to the direct government of God, many of them are ready to say the word, "The Lord will not do so," neither will he do so. My mind has been opened by degrees to the fact that God is sending his judgments upon the people, and they lay it to the charge of God. This is a materialistic age; so much so, that the habit of the mind has become materialistic even among professors of religion.

In reference to the direct government of God, many of them are ready to say the word, "The Lord will not do so," neither will he do so. My mind has been opened by degrees to the fact that God is sending his judgments upon the people, and they lay it to the charge of God. This is a materialistic age; so much so, that the habit of the mind has become materialistic even among professors of religion.

In reference to the direct government of God, many of them are ready to say the word, "The Lord will not do so," neither will he do so. My mind has been opened by degrees to the fact that God is sending his judgments upon the people, and they lay it to the charge of God. This is a materialistic age; so much so, that the habit of the mind has become materialistic even among professors of religion.

In reference to the direct government of God, many of them are ready to say the word, "The Lord will not do so," neither will he do so. My mind has been opened by degrees to the fact that God is sending his judgments upon the people, and they lay it to the charge of God. This is a materialistic age; so much so, that the habit of the mind has become materialistic even among professors of religion.

In reference to the direct government of God, many of them are ready to say the word, "The Lord will not do so," neither will he do so. My mind has been opened by degrees to the fact that God is sending his judgments upon the people, and they lay it to the charge of God. This is a materialistic age; so much so, that the habit of the mind has become materialistic even among professors of religion.

In reference to the direct government of God, many of them are ready to say the word, "The Lord will not do so," neither will he do so. My mind has been opened by degrees to the fact that God is sending his judgments upon the people, and they lay it to the charge of God. This is a materialistic age; so much so, that the habit of the mind has become materialistic even among professors of religion.

In reference to the direct government of God, many of them are ready to say the word, "The Lord will not do so," neither will he do so. My mind has been opened by degrees to the fact that God is sending his judgments upon the people, and they lay it to the charge of God. This is a materialistic age; so much so, that the habit of the mind has become materialistic even among professors of religion.

In reference to the direct government of God, many of them are ready to say the word, "The Lord will not do so," neither will he do so. My mind has been opened by degrees to the fact that God is sending his judgments upon the people, and they lay it to the charge of God. This is a materialistic age; so much so, that the habit of the mind has become materialistic even among professors of religion.

The inter-late commerce bill, which gives the government the power to regulate railroad, passenger and freight traffic, will hardly be considered in Congress this session. The House committee, it is thought, will report a substitute for the regular bill, a bill providing a commission to supervise railroad traffic, but it is not thought the committee can obtain the consideration of the House for the same, and the friends of the bill have no hope for consideration of either this year.

While living we are sowing in eternity to reap.

To promote a vigorous growth of the hair, use Parker's Hair Balsam. It restores the youthful color of gray hair, removes dandruff, and cures itching of the scalp.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of one of the writs issued by the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, to wit: one of the writs of J. R. Graham vs. S. P. Sharpe, I have this day levied upon the following real estate, and will sell the same at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., within the legal hours of sale, on Monday the 3rd day of July, 1882, to wit: Twenty three acres of land, in Sec. 8, T. 1 N., R. 1 E., S. 1 W., section 13, range 9, sec. 8, T. 1 N., R. 1 E., S. 1 W., section 4, township 1, range 9, as the property of said S. P. Sharpe.

J. B. FARRER, Sheriff.

Notice to Stockholders.

A meeting of the Jacksonville Mining Company, hereby called to meet at the Court House in Jacksonville, Alabama, on Monday the 19th day of June, 1882, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of electing officers, and for the transaction of some other important business of interest to the company.

Attest: J. B. FARRER, Sheriff.

Notice to Stockholders.

A meeting of the Jacksonville Mining Company, hereby called to meet at the Court House in Jacksonville, Alabama, on Monday the 19th day of June, 1882, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of electing officers, and for the transaction of some other important business of interest to the company.

Attest: J. B. FARRER, Sheriff.

Notice to Stockholders.

A meeting of the Jacksonville Mining Company, hereby called to meet at the Court House in Jacksonville, Alabama, on Monday the 19th day of June, 1882, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of electing officers, and for the transaction of some other important business of interest to the company.

Attest: J. B. FARRER, Sheriff.

Notice to Stockholders.

A meeting of the Jacksonville Mining Company, hereby called to meet at the Court House in Jacksonville, Alabama, on Monday the 19th day of June, 1882, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of electing officers, and for the transaction of some other important business of interest to the company.

Attest: J. B. FARRER, Sheriff.

Notice to Stockholders.

A meeting of the Jacksonville Mining Company, hereby called to meet at the Court House in Jacksonville, Alabama, on Monday the 19th day of June, 1882, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of electing officers, and for the transaction of some other important business of interest to the company.

Attest: J. B. FARRER, Sheriff.

Notice to Stockholders.

A meeting of the Jacksonville Mining Company, hereby called to meet at the Court House in Jacksonville, Alabama, on Monday the 19th day of June, 1882, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of electing officers, and for the transaction of some other important business of interest to the company.

Attest: J. B. FARRER, Sheriff.

Notice to Stockholders.

A meeting of the Jacksonville Mining Company, hereby called to meet at the Court House in Jacksonville, Alabama, on Monday the 19th day of June, 1882, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of electing officers, and for the transaction of some other important business of interest to the company.

Attest: J. B. FARRER, Sheriff.

Notice to Stockholders.

A meeting of the Jacksonville Mining Company, hereby called to meet at the Court House in Jacksonville, Alabama, on Monday the 19th day of June, 1882, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of electing officers, and for the transaction of some other important business of interest to the company.

Attest: J. B. FARRER, Sheriff.

Notice to Stockholders.

A meeting of the Jacksonville Mining Company, hereby called to meet at the Court House in Jacksonville, Alabama, on Monday the 19th day of June, 1882, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of electing officers, and for the transaction of some other important business of interest to the company.

Attest: J. B. FARRER, Sheriff.

Notice to Stockholders.

A meeting of the Jacksonville Mining Company, hereby called to meet at the Court House in Jacksonville, Alabama, on Monday the 19th day of June, 1882, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of electing officers, and for the transaction of some other important business of interest to the company.

Attest: J. B. FARRER, Sheriff.

Notice to Stockholders.

A meeting of the Jacksonville Mining Company, hereby called to meet at the Court House in Jacksonville, Alabama, on Monday the 19th day of June, 1882, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of electing officers, and for the transaction of some other important business of interest to the company.

Attest: J. B. FARRER, Sheriff.

Notice to Stockholders.

A meeting of the Jacksonville Mining Company, hereby called to meet at the Court House in Jacksonville, Alabama, on Monday the 19th day of June, 1882, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of electing officers, and for the transaction of some other important business of interest to the company.

Attest: J. B. FARRER, Sheriff.

Notice to Stockholders.

A meeting of the Jacksonville Mining Company, hereby called to meet at the Court House in Jacksonville, Alabama, on Monday the 19th day of June, 1882, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of electing officers, and for the transaction of some other important business of interest to the company.

Attest: J. B. FARRER, Sheriff.

Notice to Stockholders.

A meeting of the Jacksonville Mining Company, hereby called to meet at the Court House in Jacksonville, Alabama, on Monday the 19th day of June, 1882, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of electing officers, and for the transaction of some other important business of interest to the company.

Attest: J. B. FARRER, Sheriff.

Notice to Stockholders.

A meeting of the Jacksonville Mining Company, hereby called to meet at the Court House in Jacksonville, Alabama, on Monday the 19th day of June, 1882, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of electing officers, and for the transaction of some other important business of interest to the company.

Attest: J. B. FARRER, Sheriff.

Notice to Stockholders.

A meeting of the Jacksonville Mining Company, hereby called to meet at the Court House in Jacksonville, Alabama, on Monday the 19th day of June, 1882, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of electing officers, and for the transaction of some other important business of interest to the company.

CALHOUN COLLEGE, Male and Female.

The next term will begin Monday, January 9, 1882, and will continue six scholastic months.

W. J. BORDEN, Prof. Mathematics, Natural and Moral Sciences, &c.

G. B. RUSSELL, Prof. Eng., Latin and Greek Languages, Literature, &c.

Mrs. IDA WOODWARD, Instructor in the Primary Department.

Miss WILLIE BORDEN, Instructor on Piano and Organ.

Tuition—including all incidental expenses—\$1.25, \$2.25, \$3.25 and \$5.25 per month, payable in advance. Local pupils can pay monthly.

Good Board can be had at reasonable prices.

The course of instruction in this Institution is thorough and practical. The regulations formed for the mental and moral improvement of the pupils are mild and parental, and will be rigidly enforced.

For further particulars address either, Jacksonville, Ala.

W. J. BORDEN, G. B. RUSSELL, Associate Principals.

SCHOOL.

WELVER ACADEMY, MALE AND FEMALE.

First term of six months will begin January the 9th 1882, and close June the 24th.

Second term of four months will begin August the 24th 1882 and close December the 15th.

GRADES.

Primary \$1.50 per month

For board \$2.25 " "

High School 3.00 " "

Board in good families at reasonable rates. For further particulars address

WATSON R. OS.

Waver's Station, Ala.

FIRE INSURANCE.

I. L. SWAN AGT.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Four Good Home Companies.

Georgia Home, Home Protection, Central City, Columbus Ins. and Building Co., Miss.

May 1st, 1880.

JOS. A. WALDEN, W. H. WOODWARD.

Wald



**POSTAL**

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than five of any other preparation, taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require one or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE

**MINUTE REMEDY.**

Only requires MINUTES NOT HOURS, to relieve Pain and cure acute disease.

**RADWAYS**

**BREATHY RELIEF,**

from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application; restores action to the system, relieves all forms of Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Paralytic or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

**Infammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Infammation of the Uterus, Hemorrhage from the Lungs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Breathing, Pupulation of the Heart, Hypertrophy, Dropsy, Catarrhs, Ocular, Inflammation, Gout, Ache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Intermittent, Chills, a Cold, Chills, Cholera, and Fractures, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Erysipelas, Herpes, Itch, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Cuts, Sprains, Joints,**

**FEVER AND AGUE.**

**FEVER AND AGUE** cured for 30 cents. There is scarcely a remedy agent in this world that will cure **FEVER AND AGUE**, and other Malarials, Biliousness, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers called **RADWAY'S TILLS** so quickly as **RADWAY'S READY RELIEF**.

It will in a few minutes, when taken according to the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sore Throat, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Disorders.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops will prevent any sickness or pains from coming on.

It is better than any other remedy for **Cholera** as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

**CAUTION.**

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, cocaine, strychnine, arsenic, hyoscyamus, and other powerful remedies, do at certain times, in a very small dose, relieve the patient during their action on the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and render dose cause death. There is no necessity for these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like **Radway's Ready Relief** is used. It is the most powerful and quick-acting pain reliever, without entailing the sad difficulty in other infant or adult.

**THE TRUE RELIEF.**

**RADWAY'S READY RELIEF** is the only remedy proven in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

**Fifty Cents Per Bottle.**

**RADWAY'S**  
**Regulating Pill**

[illegible]

**Price, 25 Cents Per Box.**

We repeat that the subject must consult not only all papers on the subject of diseases and cures, among which may be named:

*"False and True,"*  
*"Roadway on Irritable Urthra,"*  
*"Guidance on Scrofula,"*

and others relating to different classes of Disease.

**SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.**


**READ "FALSE AND TRUE."**

Send a letter stating to **RADWAY & CO., No. 31 Warren, Cor. Church St., New York.**

"If information worth thousands will be sent you."

**A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.**  
**DR. T. J. PELIX GUARANTEES**  
**ORIENTAL CHAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.**

Removes Tan,  
Facifies the  
lowness, and  
enriches the  
on beauty. It  
has sold in the  
of the thirty  
years, and is  
eulogized every  
false to be  
the re pre-  
paration is  
necessity man  
A accept of  
countenance of  
simpler and  
The applica-  
tion is simple.



As in-  
the  
skin.

[illegible]

VI. HOFFMAN, P.O. BOX 12, NEW YORK



# The Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1882.

WHOLE NO. 2356.

VOLUME XLII.

THE REPUBLICAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

F. & L. W. GRANT.

Terms of Subscription:

One year in advance, \$2.00

Three months in advance, \$1.00

Terms of Advertising:

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, 10 cents

Second insertion, 5 cents

Third insertion, 3 cents

Fourth insertion, 2 cents

Longer advertisements, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

Advertisements for candidates, by special arrangement.

## THE AULD AIN TREE.

There grows an ash by your door,  
And o' its boughs are busk'd brown,  
In fairest weeds o' summer green,  
And birds at singing on them a,  
But cease your songs, ye blithe birds,  
An' o' your little lads me be.  
Ye bring dild simmers frae their graves  
To weary me, to weary me!

There grows an ash by your door,  
And o' its boughs are busk'd brown,  
In fairest weeds o' summer green,  
And birds at singing on them a,  
But cease your songs, ye blithe birds,  
An' o' your little lads me be.  
Ye bring dild simmers frae their graves  
To weary me, to weary me!

Oh, I wad fain forget me a!  
Remember'd gild but duggens ill,  
As gields o' licht frae seen by night,  
Mak' the near mirk but mirker still.  
Then silent be, thou dear old tree,  
O' thy voices let me be;  
They bring the auld years frae their graves  
To weary me, to weary me!

## LIL'S FOLLY.

Pretty Lilian Lawney, exquisitely  
costumed, from the silken ostrich plume  
of her hat to the tip of her dainty foot,  
ran lightly down the high steps of her  
beautiful new home.

She had been married a month, and  
was very happy as the darling of an old  
man, while fortunate enough to be  
surrounded by luxury, was also  
more fortunate to possess the utter faith  
and love of his young wife. Major  
Lawney had never regretted the few  
years of tried fidelity and experience  
which made his breast a haven of rest  
and peace to this otherwise lonely girl.  
It was Lilian who grieved that her brief  
twenty summers might separate so far  
their now united lives.

But this brilliant winter day possessed  
of her no introspection. She only  
knew that her happy heart seemed to  
be reflected from the dazzling streets  
and bright blue sky. Her content  
seemed to make all the world content  
about her, until, quickly turning the  
corners of a square, she came suddenly  
upon a knot of boys, in the midst of  
which was a dog, a miserable, cowering  
creature, over which her heart melted.  
She stopped.

"What are you doing with that poor  
dog?" she asked, somewhat severely.  
The boys had paused, at her sudden  
appearance upon the scene, with their  
air of detected criminals.  
One, revealing that he had a heart in  
his breast, finally answered:  
"No! Rollins, he's turned a whole  
bottle of kerosene over him, and they  
are going to set it on fire!"  
"Is that true?" demanded Lilian of  
one of the older boys.  
"He's my dog, and I've a right to do  
what I please with him!" he returned,  
insolently; and he rose up from his  
crouching position, and gave the poor  
dog a kick, which actually caused Lilian  
a feeling of physical faintness.  
The other boys looked somewhat  
cowed at the magnificent flash of her  
beautiful eyes, but the bully stood sullen  
and defiant.  
"You don't want the dog, I understand?"  
she said, at length, addressing him.  
"No; I am going to kill him!" he  
answered, brutally.  
"He said he'd sell him to me; and  
now he won't!" spoke up another of the  
boys.  
"Will you sell him to me?" asked  
Lilian, quickly.  
"How much?" she gave?  
Lilian took out her little azure purse,  
with its gold rings, and turned the coin  
into her hand. Only a few pennies,  
and a gold sovereign, which latter she  
had kept for a pocket piece for some  
months. Her husband had dropped it  
into her purse one day, playfully  
proposing that she should make some  
investment of it. She turned the coin  
in her palm over regretfully. There  
was no help for it.

"I will give you this," she said, taking  
out the sovereign.  
"You may have him,"  
Transferring the coin to the boy's  
hand, Lilian bent over her new pur-  
chase, putting him, and taking the  
string which was tied about his neck.  
The dog was only a puppy yet, ap-  
parently of a large breed of animal, was  
of good size, with a shaggy, rusty coat;  
but Lilian observed that his head, with  
its drooping, silky ears, was really pretty,  
and intelligence shone in the ap-  
pealing brown eyes. Still, the forlorn,  
half starved creature was a sad sight,  
and as she rose up to lead him away the  
boys set up a shout of derision. Lilian's  
cheeks turned red, but she continued to  
lead and coax the animal through the  
quiet square to her own door. With a  
breath of relief she at length shut it  
upon him. In the vestibule of the ele-  
gant house the miserable dog looked  
more miserable than ever by contrast,  
and Lilian looked at him thoughtfully,  
a faint smile of humor relieving her ex-  
citement and compassion.  
At that moment she heard her hus-  
band's step in the drawing room.  
"Major!" she called, gaily.  
"Lilian!" was the response.  
"I have invested my sovereign. Come  
and see!"  
Major Lawney, with handsome, manly  
face and curling gray hair, appeared  
in the hall.  
With a dramatic r of mock triumph  
Lilian pointed to the dog.  
"Well, Lilian, where did you get that  
unfortunate creature?" demanded her  
husband, in the low tone of utter  
surprise.  
"Found him with some boys who  
were going to torture him. I could not  
save him any other way, so I bought  
him, and I had only the sovereign to  
pay for him with. He isn't very nice,  
but I like him so—and I may keep  
him, may I?"  
Major Lawney looked from the love-  
ly face to the unlovely dog, and the next  
moment his own face broke slowly into  
a smile.  
"Yes, you may keep him, he shall  
be called Lil's Folly," he said, rather  
dryly.  
The next instant her arms were  
around his neck, and they were laugh-  
ing heartily together.  
But Lil's Folly, fed and washed,

brushed and treated kindly, began to  
have a respectable appearance. His  
shaggy coat became black and glossy.  
Lil observed that he was growing fat,  
Major Lawney surreptitiously fed him  
from his plate of dinner, and pronounc-  
ed him a very good specimen of the  
Newfoundlander.

"Not so bad an investment, Lil," he  
finally remarked, kindly, when, in the  
spring Folly had reached a remarkable  
size.

Lil laughed.  
"Thank you! I can bear considerable  
of that sort of thing, Guy; I have been  
ashamed of him so long!"

Folly was invested with a handsome  
new collar, and in the summer went  
down to the seashore with them. They  
took board at one of the hotels. Lil  
had never been in such a place before.  
The great restless, level sea, the stretch  
of silent, shifting sky, the panorama of  
the gliding sands were indescribably de-  
lightful to her. She was constantly out  
of doors, running along the shore and  
climbing the rocks like a child. She  
watched the sun rise and set, and she  
sat by the yellow sands, watching the  
snowy surf, and lived all the happiness  
she had ever dreamed.

Her husband, however, accompanied  
her light-footed steps. His thoughts  
were graver than hers, they were not  
less pleasant; and that sunny, golden,  
glancing head was the light of his eyes.  
But one day he had letters to write  
when Lil wanted to be out of doors.

"Be as quick as you can, Guy, and I  
will run about by myself, with Folly,  
until you are ready, when we shall go  
down to the sandhills," she said, and  
was away, the great Newfoundland dog  
at her side.

Folly was sagacious, docile, and very  
obedient. Along the shore he was al-  
lowed to accompany them; but at the  
village, where Major Lawney received his  
mail twice a week, he was found an  
embarrassment—a certain beligerent  
mastic making war upon him; and  
though Folly, "being in," bore himself  
bravely, he was the greatest sufferer in  
these encounters, by reason of his shaggy  
coat, which gave the mastic so unde-  
tectable a hold upon him.

Lil also had occasional errands at the  
village. If Folly followed unperceived  
and was sent back, he always obeyed,  
not only turning back at the command,  
"Home, sir—home!" but returning to  
the piazza of the hotel, where he lay  
down and patiently bided his time.

But this morning he was free to fol-  
low his young mistress. He bounded  
at her side, his head erect, his great  
tail moving like a hammer, apparently as  
happy as she was.

Lil took a new direction this morning,  
and, being out of sight of the hotel, ran  
upon a promontory that reached far  
into the restless water. There she sat  
down to rest, but soon busied herself  
picking up some beautiful pink sea-  
shells.

When an hour had passed in this way  
she turned to retire, and she paused  
in amazement. She was upon a  
small island. The sea had advanced,  
crossed the neck at its lowest point,  
and cut her off from the main land.  
And, to her horror, she saw that it was  
still advancing, and lessening the little  
island upon which she and the dog stood.

After a moment she climbed upon the  
highest rock and watched it. Yes, the  
tide was coming in rapidly, and she  
saw the water reaching the shore, and  
surely surrounding the island. She  
had reason to believe that she and her  
dog would be submerged. Folly, who  
seemed to sense danger, he rose and forth-  
unately, snuffing the air.

Lil sat down on the rock and tried to  
think. She was alone a mile from the  
hotel, and out of sight of it. Her hus-  
band would apprehend no trouble, and  
when he should have finished his letters,  
would take a dog and wait her return.  
No one was on the shore, and no boats  
in sight. If the water should submerge  
the rocks upon which she sat, there was  
no prospect but that she would be  
drowned.

I cannot tell how long the poor girl  
sat there watching the crawling water  
trying to be brave, trying to think how  
happy she had been—how her hus-  
band would be stricken by her death—  
for she never knew herself. She was  
lost in thought, and she determined to  
send the dog ashore with a message to  
her husband.

Tearing a blank page from a letter in  
her pocket, she wrote a few words upon  
it with the little gold pencil that hung  
from her watch guard, then, tried to  
fasten the note to Folly's collar, but the  
paper was too perishable to trust to the  
water. The sea, however, already dripping  
from his shaggy coat, instantly soaked  
it and was worthless, and she broke into  
a bitter cry. The next instant she  
snatched the pretty straw hat from her  
head and tied it securely by its cardinal  
ribbons to Folly's face, whined, and  
crouched at her feet. Was he troubled  
for her or himself?

"Go home—home, sir," she said.  
For the first time Folly did not obey.  
He alternately crouched before her, and  
sprang upon her breast, whining his  
tail. She caught hold of his collar and  
led him to the water's edge.

"Go home, Folly!"—home!—  
home!

With a desperate howl the dog sprang  
into the water.  
He swam away and left Lil alone.  
The water encircled her within a few  
yards. She was certain, now, that she  
would rise about the rocks upon which  
she sat. In spite of herself she was cry-  
ing miserably—whispering "her" hus-  
band's name—trying, poor "Lilian,"  
to say her prayers, to say "Lilian,"  
will, not "Lilian," but "Lilian," and  
hard, while the cruel sea was rising,  
she saw the light of heaven. She was  
not ill, neither. Her heart beat so  
wildly in her young breast, the blood  
beat so hot about her throbbing tem-  
ples, and the sweet lips that trembled  
were yet thrilled by kisses.

"It will be too late!—too late!"  
Folly might go directly to the hotel  
and display the drenched hat, then,  
again, for once, he might his way to  
seek his own pleasure, and the hat be

from his neck and never be found  
in time to tell the story. Already the  
water was creeping around her feet—  
already she sat on a level with the toss-  
ing waves. Ten minutes more, and—  
"Lil! Lil! Lil!"  
A call—her name!

She sprang up, tore off her duster of  
pale linen, and waved it aloft to guide  
the coming boat. She could hear the  
oars; and at last—at last—she saw the  
dog leaping over the waves. There  
was her husband, and another strong  
cousin, and Folly stood in the stern.  
She utterly lost control of herself  
then, and wept wildly, until her hus-  
band's arms took her into the boat; and  
then, sobbing into "calmness on his  
knees, as they rowed away from the  
dreadful spot, Lil prayed:

"When he could talk and she could  
listen, Major Lawney told her how Folly  
had come ashore:

"He came bounding into the cham-  
ber with the hat in his mouth, evident-  
ly wanting to attract my attention to it.  
I was still busy writing, and half-ab-  
sently I looked at him. He would not  
go—put spring around me, whining—  
until, glancing at my watch, and seeing  
how late it was, with a sound of your  
arrival, I looked at him more closely,  
and saw that he was very wet. On try-  
ing to take the hat away from him, I ob-  
served that it was attached to his neck,  
and that it was a one you had worn  
away. The truth then rushed over me;  
but never was there a more miserable  
man, for I did not know which way to  
go. I feared that you were drowned, I  
rushed down to the shore, called to the  
landlord's son, and pushed off the dory.  
I begged him to come with me; Folly,  
too, jumped in; and when we began to row  
he showed every sign of dissatisfaction  
until we turned the boat. Every time I  
called he barked—until, dear child, we  
came in sight of you—and then I could  
hardly keep him in the boat—so anxious  
was he to reach you. But for his help,  
sweetheart, death would have separated  
us. No money shall ever buy Folly."

## The Great Auroral Display.

The brilliant aurora which illuminated  
our northern heavens in the early part of  
April seems to have been the most wide-  
spread and complete phenomena of this  
kind witnessed in the middle latitudes for  
years. Our dispatches show over how  
large a part of the country the magnetic  
storms which give rise to the display of  
light played with intensity, as evidenced by  
the disturbance of magnetic needles and  
by the effect on telegraph wires and ca-  
bles. As the annual period of maximum  
auroral frequency begins in April the  
recent display is not untimely, but its ex-  
tension southward is most notable.

Since 1819, when Gen. Sabine demon-  
strated incontrovertibly that there is an  
intimate connection between the causes of  
auroras and those of terrestrial magne-  
tism, there has been little room to doubt  
that the causes of both these phenomena  
lie beyond our own planet. The same  
investigator, however, abundantly shown,  
as the result of laborious and lengthened  
observation, that both the occasional dis-  
turbance in the magnetic state of the earth  
and conspicuous auroras are coincident  
stages of the same disturbance of the  
spot. On the 1st of December, 1859,  
while two English astronomers were inde-  
pendently examining and measuring the  
spots on the sun, a bright outburst on the  
solar orb was noticed—the whole time of  
the observation not exceeding five minutes.  
But subsequently they found that simulta-  
neously with this solar eruption, the magne-  
tic needles at New observatory had been  
strongly deflected, the magnetic currents  
passing through our atmosphere at that  
moment set up such strong electric currents  
in the telegraph wires of the country that  
the operators at Washington and Philadel-  
phia received sharp shocks. In Norway  
some telegraph machinery was set on fire,  
and it was reported that magnetic storms  
synchronously prevailed in the West  
Indies, South America, Australia.  
These and other coincidences in the dis-  
play of remarkable auroral displays in the  
northern and southern hemispheres, are  
so marked that they justify the conclusion  
of eminent physicists, that a great exhibi-  
tion of auroral light at one of the earth's  
magnetic poles, generally occurs at the  
same time at the opposite pole. We may  
therefore expect to hear that such an ex-  
hibition or magnetic storm, has recently  
been observed at widely remote points on  
the globe.

The meteorological sequences of auroral  
displays, though long a subject of scien-  
tific inquiry, are but obscurely, if at all,  
determined. But if the magnetic storm is  
due to cosmic causes, especially to  
variations of solar activity, it seems highly  
probable that there is a connection between  
the aurora and the weather over large geo-  
graphical areas. A recent display of this  
kind, for example, was accompanied by a  
marked increase in the amount of sun-  
shine on the earth.

It is known that a connection between  
these phenomena has been pretty well es-  
tablished by the Italian astronomer Secchi  
and the French meteorologist, Marie Davy.  
As the result of investigations of the rela-  
tions of auroras to the prediction of weath-  
er, M. Davy, in 1860, announced as the  
rule that "general disturbance of the tele-  
graphic lines, due to widespread storms,  
indicate general movements of the atmos-  
phere in high latitudes and over the Atlan-  
tic."

In the tropics, where the electrical in-  
tensity of the atmosphere is frequently  
relieved by violent thunder storms, mag-  
netic intensity is too small to manifest it-  
self in auroral displays. It would seem  
probable from this fact that prior to and  
during an auroral display in our latitudes  
there is a preponderance of polar winds,  
as M. Davy estimates. Prof. E. Lund of  
Stockholm also reaches the conclusion that  
the aurora is most frequent "where thunder  
storms are least frequent." All that can,  
however, be inferred from these data is  
that the aurora may indicate a temporary  
absence of the warm, vapor-laden, atmos-  
pheric air, and consequently a cooler, drier  
element of the period of thunder storms.  
While, therefore, the recent aurora and  
magnetic storm were associated with a  
cold spell of weather from the far north,  
we need not apprehend a continuance of  
such low temperature. But the whole  
subject of the meteorological significance  
of these occult phenomena demands fuller  
investigation before reliable, practical, de-  
ductions can be drawn.

## "A Splendid Game."

"What in the world is that?" asked the  
young folks of Don and Dorry, and their  
host and hostess candidly admitted that  
they hadn't the slightest idea what it was.  
They never had heard of it before.

"Well, then, how can we play it?" in-  
sisted the little spectroscopist.

"I don't know," answered Dorry, look-  
ing at a puzzled way at the word.

"All join hands and form a circle!"  
cried a voice.

Every one arose, and soon the circle  
stood expectant.

"Your dear great great fairy god-  
mother is coming to see you," continued  
the voice. "She is slightly deaf, but you  
must not mind that."

"Oh, no, no!" cried the laughing cir-  
cle, "not in the least."

"She brings her white gnome with her,"  
said the invisible speaker, "and don't let  
him know your names or he will get you  
into trouble."

"No, no, no!" cried the circle, wildly.  
A slight stirring was heard in the hall,  
the doors opened, and in walked the fairy  
godmother and her white gnome.

She was a tall, much bent old woman,  
in a ruff-d cap, a pink hat and a long  
cloak. He, the gnome, wore red  
trousers and red sleeves. The rest of his  
body was dressed in a white pillow-case  
with arm holes cut in it. It was gathered  
in at his belt; gathered also with a red  
ribbon tied around the throat; the corners  
of the pillow case tied with narrow ribbon  
formed his ears, and there was a white  
bandage over the eyes, and a round op-  
erating for his mouth. The godmother drag-  
ged in a large sack, and the gnome bore a  
stick with bells at the end.

"Let me into the ring, dear," squeaked  
the fairy godmother.

"Let me into the ring, dear," growled  
the white gnome.

"Now, my dears," squeaked the fairy  
godmother, "I've brought you a bagful of  
lovely things; but you must know, I am  
under an enchantment. All I can do is to  
let you each take out a gift when you turn  
comer; but when you send me a  
"Thank you," don't let my white gnome  
know who it is, for he guesses your name  
you must put the gift bag without open-  
ing the paper. But if he guesses the  
wrong name you may keep the gift. So  
now begin at a time. Keep the magic  
circle moving until my gnome knocks  
three times."

Around went the circle, eager with fun  
and expectation. Suddenly the blinded  
gnome pounded three times with the  
stick and then pointed it straight in front  
of him, jingling the little bells. Tommy  
Budd was the happy youth pointed at.

"Help yourself, my dear," squeaked the  
fairy godmother as she held the sack  
toward him. He plunged his arm into  
the opening and brought out a neat paper  
parcel.

"Hey! What did you say, dear?" she  
squeaked. "Take hold of the stick!"  
Tommy seized the end of the stick, and  
said, in a hoarse tone:  
"Thank you, ma'am."

"That's John Stevens," growled the  
gnome. "Put it back! put it back!"

But it wasn't John Stevens, and so  
Tommy kept the parcel.

The circle moved again. The gnome  
knocked three times, and this time the  
stick pointed to Dorry. She tried to be  
polite, and direct her neighbors hand to it,  
but the godmother would not hear of that.

"Help yourself, child," she squeaked,  
and Dorry did. The paper parcel which  
she drew from the sack was so tempting  
and pretty, all tied with ribbon, that she  
really tried very hard to disguise her  
"Thank you," but the gnome was too  
sharp for her.

"No, no," he growled. That's Dorothy  
Reed. Put it back! put it back!"

And poor Dorry dropped the pretty  
parcel into the bag again.

So the merry game went on; some es-  
caped detection and saved their gifts; some  
were detected and lost them; but the god-  
mother would not suffer those who had  
parcels to try again, and, therefore, in the  
course of the game, those who failed at  
first succeeded after a while. When all  
had parcels, and the bag was nearly empty,  
what did that old lady do but straighten  
up, throw off her hat, cap, false face and  
cloak, and if it wasn't Uncle George him-  
self, very red in the face, and very glad  
to be out of his prison. Instantly one and  
all discovered that they had known all  
along it was Mr. Reed.

"Ha! Ha!" they laughed; "and now"—  
starting in pursuit—"lets see who the  
white gnome is!"

They caught him at the foot of the  
stairs, and were not very much astonished  
when Ed Taylor came to light.

"That is a splendid game!" declared  
some. "Grand!" cried others. "Fine,"  
"first-rate," "glorious," "capital," "as  
good as Christmas," said the rest. Then  
they opened their parcels and there was  
great rejoicing.

## School Teachers in Idaho.

When he had finished with the climatic  
soil and productions of Idaho, one of the  
group asked:

"How about education facilities?"  
"That's the only thing we lack," re-  
plied the old man with a mournful sigh.  
"We've got schools enough, but we can't  
keep teachers."

"What's the trouble?"  
"Well, take my school, for instance—  
only two miles from the nearest house,  
eminently situated on top of a hill and  
paying the highest salary. We can't keep  
a teacher over two weeks."

"Do they die?"

"Some do, though its no place for living.  
We had a young fellow from Ohio, and  
he met a grizzly and whistled for him.  
The grizzly came. We had another, and  
a wider run him down and married him  
inside of a month. The third one was  
lame, and the Indians overtook him. Then  
we tried women folks. The first one got  
married the night she lit down there; I  
took the second about the middle of the  
third week, and the next one was abduct-  
ed by a stage robber."

"Why don't you get the ugliest, homeli-  
est woman you can find—some perfect  
old terror, like that lantern-jawed, razor-  
faced female over by the ticket-window?"

"Why don't we! Stranger, you Eastern  
folks will never understand us pioneers in  
the world—never. That's my wife—the  
identical school teacher I married, and  
she was the handsomest one in the drove!"

## The City of Roses.

A sojourner in New Orleans says I don't  
believe there is any region on earth where  
roses grow in such abundance, variety,  
beauty and sweet smell as they do in this  
country. A Mississippi gentleman, to whom  
I have been indebted for information on  
various objects, tells me that there is  
growing and in bloom as his house this  
moment a Lemaque rose vine eighty  
feet long. The stem is eight inches thick  
in the thickest part. It was planted  
seventeen or eighteen years ago. It is  
twined around a veranda, and its gorgeous  
clusters of cream-colored roses are spread  
to the veranda. At New Orleans the Mar-  
shall roses cause the Northerner to stare in  
speechless wonder. I saw one of the  
plants that must have been fifty feet long,  
long in the North, but they were scraggy  
and lean-looking and in the florists green-  
houses. At New Orleans they run wild  
and revel like the midsummer night's  
dream. The blossoms grow in gorgeous  
clusters of half a dozen or more, and the  
flowers are so large that they would more  
than cover the top of a large sized coffee  
cup. A single one of the pale gold  
beauties will fill a room with perfume.  
They are as plenty down here as "white-  
top" in a Northern meadow. And they  
sell for one dollar a bud up North!

In some of the private citizens' yards  
in New Orleans, as many as a  
hundred different kinds of roses all in  
bloom at once. They do not require pro-  
tection from the cold at any time, either.  
They all stand out doors in the open  
ground, and many varieties bloom more  
or less all the winter through. The rose is  
a favorite flower at New Orleans. At the  
Jockey Club races we saw dozens of  
handsomely dressed ladies with exquisite  
bunches of roses at their belts and else-  
where in the dresses—the sweet, lovely  
flower that nature made, none of your  
artificially artificial things.

"The rose the French inhabitants of New  
Orleans are fond of for decoration is  
called the 'gold of Ophir.' Northern  
florists have it, but it is not common. The  
bud is especially prized for its beauty. It  
is a smallish rose, of a very pale pink,  
shading off toward the heart in a deep,  
rich gold color. Faint streaks of crimson  
touch the outer petals. It is one of the  
loveliest roses I ever saw."

## Saved From Drowning.

On the 12th of April, Fort Worth, Ar-  
kansas, was visited by a terrific hail, rain  
and thunderstorm. On that day Mrs.  
David McNelly, of Mansfield, accom-  
panied by her husband, who is living in  
McNelly's family, but whose name we  
could not learn, was in the city trading.  
After the storm had abated they started  
on their return to Mansfield in a two horse  
wagon. Night overtook them before they  
arrived at their destination. It was 8  
o'clock and intensely dark when they  
reached Walnut Creek, near Mansfield.  
The stream was swollen by the rain, and  
the young man deemed it fordable and  
drove in. The horses immediately sank,  
the wagon floated away from the running  
gears and the lady and the youth, who  
could not swim, were carried by the rag-  
ing, muddy waters down the stream, en-  
veloped in darkness. They managed to  
cling to the wagon-bed, which was turning  
over.

The lady, seeing no chance for escape, be-  
lieved the young man to leave her to her fate  
and make his way to the shore as best he  
could. This he refused to think of, and  
time and again pulled her from the sur-  
ging, angry waters and placed her upon the  
floating and rolling bed. For three dread-  
ful hours this was continued, at the end  
of this time, having drifted the dis-  
tance of a mile and half, the wagon bed  
bearing this fainting lady and exhausted  
youth lodged against a log which lay  
across the stream.

With a last manly effort, this brave  
young man removed his charge—the help-  
less lady—to the shore, where she sank to  
the ground as if life was extinct. In that  
dark, damp and almost-freezing night this  
hopeless couple wandered through the  
tagged thickets of Walnut Creek bottom,  
the young man now shouting for assistance  
and now trying to revive Mrs. McNelly,  
who frequently fainted. Some students  
at the college building finally heard the  
cries of distress and went to the assistance  
of the sufferers.

## Duke of Cumberland.

At the magnificent chateau of Penzance,  
near Vienna, lives the Duke of Cumber-  
land, a Prince of England and Ireland and  
hereditary Duke of Brunswick and Lunen-  
berg, son of the late King George the  
Fifth, of Hanover, who died four years  
ago, after having lived twelve years in  
Austria as a sort of political refugee.  
During the Schleswig-Holstein war of 1866,  
the late King sided with Austria, and  
Bismarck and King (since Kaiser) William  
seized the chance and personal property of  
the house of Hanover as a means of forcing  
the King to abandon Austria and join the  
Confederation which was even then being  
planned as the means of elevating William  
to the rank of Emperor. King George  
was faithful to his principles and never  
made the smallest concession to the greed  
of Prussia. He had a comfortable income  
from his Austrian and English properties  
which Bismarck could not touch, and he  
used to drive around the Ring in Vienna  
and through the Frater in a noble barouche  
drawn by six white horses. The poor











# HEALTH IS WEALTH

[illegible]

**RADWAY'S PILLS** so quickly as RADWAY'S **READY RELIEF**. It will in a few minutes, when taken according to the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Rheumatism, Colic, Cholera, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all kinds of Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops of water will prevent sickness or pain from cholera. It is better than French Brandy or other stimulants.

Miners and laborers should always be provided with it.

**CAUTION.**

All remedial agents capable of destroying the liver and overdo should be avoided. Morphine, strychnine, arsenic, hyoscinum, and other powerful remedies, do at certain times, 2 or 3 times a day, relieve the patient during their action on the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering and other cause disease. There is no possibility of using these uncertain agents when a positively safe like **Radway's Ready Relief** will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without causing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

**THE TRUE RELIEF.**

**RADWAY'S READY RELIEF** is the only remedy in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

**Fifty Cents Per Bottle.**

**RADWAY'S**

**Regulating Pills**

*Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act on the Bowels, and bring Health and Natural Vigor to their Operation.*

**A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.**

Poorly tasteless, cleanly coated with sugar,  
purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen.

**RADWAY'S PILLS** for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Indisposition, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Derangement of the Internal Viscera, Worms, etc., or to effect a perfect cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

**OBSERVE** the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Tract: Swelling of the Face, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Belching, Flatulence, Eructations, Bloating, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Discharge of Food, Mucus, Cruditates, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensation in the Throat, Pain in the Head, Defecatory Strain, Faintness, Cold Feet, Yellowish or Red Skin, Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Sclerotic Membrane of the Eyes, Swelling of the Feet, Pain in the Side, Stomach and Limbs, Rapid Pulse, Frequent Urine, Burning of the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will cure the system from all the above-named diseases.

**Price, 25 Cents Per Box.**

We repeat that the reader must consult our book and papers on the subject of diseases and their cures, among which may be named:

- "Pulse and True."
- "Roadway on Frigible Urethra."
- "Roadway on Scrophula."

And others relating to different classes of Diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS

**READ "FALSE AND TRUE"**

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 7 Warren, Cor. Church St., New York.  
**"OBSERVE" information worth thousands to you**

Holman's Pad

Acts by Absorption  
Through the  
NERVE FORCE and the  
CIRCULATION.

The Only True  
TRADE MARK  
**MALARIA ANTIDOTE**

It is the only known remedy that positively cures every vestige of malarial taint from the blood without the use of poisonous drugs. It is powerful, preventive and curative. It is sold by druggists, grocers and all other dealers. It is a sovereign remedy for all forms of malaria, fever, ague, chills, biliousness, sick headaches, chronic complaints peculiar to Females. Special instructions for treatment sent free on application. Will be supplied at first-class Druggists, or sent by mail post-paid on receipt of price. **REGISTERED PATENT, 280,969.** Beware of cheap imitations made after Dr. Holman's Pad Co.

**HOLMAN PAD CO.**

Box 2112,      744 Broadway, N. Y.

Those answering an advertisement will confer a favor upon the advertiser and the publisher if they saw the ad.



## THE REPUBLICAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY  
F. & L. W. GRANT.

Terms of Subscription:

One year in advance \$3.00  
Six months in advance \$2.00  
Three months in advance \$1.00

Terms of Advertising:

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion \$1.00  
Second insertion \$0.50  
Third insertion \$0.30  
Fourth insertion \$0.20  
Fifth insertion \$0.10  
Sixth insertion \$0.05  
Seventh insertion \$0.03  
Eighth insertion \$0.02  
Ninth insertion \$0.01  
Tenth insertion \$0.01

Announcement of Candidates.

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion \$1.00  
Second insertion \$0.50  
Third insertion \$0.30  
Fourth insertion \$0.20  
Fifth insertion \$0.10  
Sixth insertion \$0.05  
Seventh insertion \$0.03  
Eighth insertion \$0.02  
Ninth insertion \$0.01  
Tenth insertion \$0.01

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisement affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

### GOOD NIGHT.

Good night!  
Now the weary rest by night,  
And the busy fingers bending  
Over work that seems unending,  
Till no more all morning light—  
Good night!

Go to rest!  
Close the eyes with slumber prest;  
In the streets the silence growing,  
Wakes but to the watch-horn blowing,  
Night makes only one request—  
Go to rest!

Slumber sweet!  
Blessed dreams each dreamer greet,  
Life whom love has kept from sleeping  
In sweet dreams now o'er him creeping  
May he his beloved meet—  
Slumber sweet!

Good night!  
Slumber till the morning light,  
Slumber till the new day dawns,  
Conceal and bring his own new sorrow,  
We are in the Father's sight—  
Good night!

### FOURTY YEARS IN LOVE.

"It won't do," said old Tibbets, shaking his head furiously. "I always have hated those Partridges, and you shan't marry Fanny."

"A man's affection," began Horatio. "Nonsense!" cried old Tibbets. "You talk like a boarding school girl. You are of age, I know; but I give you warning, if you persist, I'll take that clever little Johnson into partnership instead of you and you may begor starve as you please, for the sake of a red haired girl like Fanny Partridge."

Off trotted old Tibbets as he uttered these last words. "I'd rather see you in your grave, Fanny," cried Mrs. Partridge. "Old Tibbets' son. Why didn't you choose a chimney sweep? It was Tibbets that cheated your pa's brother out of that piece of property. A bigger rascal never walked! No, Fanny, you walk over my dead body before you go to church with him."

Fanny was seventeen and very submissive. Horatio, although five and twenty, was likewise. Parental authority prevailed. One meeting was allowed in which the two might bid good bye to each other. Fanny went, Horatio held her hands in both his, and kissed them very fondly.

"They may yield in time," said Horatio, "or something may happen to alter things. Be true to me for a little while. I shall never love any one but you."

"My heart is broken," said Fanny, believing it sincerely. "But I shall be true to you all my life."

Immediately he kissed her. He never forgot how hard it was to take his lips from hers; and their arms encircled each other, and it was really a wonder that the two young lovers did not die then and there.

Old Tibbets rewarded his son by making him partner in the prosperous firm of Tibbets & Co., forthwith, while Mamma Partridge hurried Fanny away to the north of France.

Horatio did not forget easily. It had been a cherished plan of his to marry Fanny. He had a mind that was prone to dwell upon details. All his fancies about the future had been perfectly finished pictures.

It was hard to believe that the little round table would never be set with painted china, that Fanny, as Mrs. Tibbets, would not sit beside him in the third row from the front on Sunday mornings; that they would not have their portraits painted to hang on each side of the parlor mantelpiece.

Fanny was his practical or general idea; that they might have walked together forever in the moonlight was, perhaps, strongest with her. But had he been the most perfect hero of romance she could not have placed him on a higher pedestal.

The match certainly would have been a happy one had fate willed it to be a match at all. They loved each other too well to seek comfort in new coming lovers.

Horatio became very steady, and shunned ladies' society; and Fanny after refusing an English baronet and a German baron, declined going into society any more, and settled down with her mother in a little town upon the Continent, where four or five English families dwelling there exchanged whist parties, and there were no young English people whatever. There, at thirty, she was still living; and then it was that there came to the place an English traveler, who called upon her. He was a friend of Mr. Horatio Tibbets, and had been commissioned to hand her a small parcel, and he was to tell Mr. Tibbets how she looked and was; and that he was very well, quite bald for his years and unmarried. Then the traveler went away.

The gift was a dainty work box with a great deal of money, and in the little box where the thimble was also a ring. Its motto was "Dinna forget."

and the memory of the old family feud still dwelt in the bosom of the two old people.

At last, at the age of eighty. Mrs. Partridge died; and Fanny, all alone in what had always remained a strange land, felt miserably desolate. Youth had departed—friends were few. It had been her mother's wish to remain in France, now her heart dictated a return home. The first morning paper she opened there told her of the death of Mr. Tibbets, aged ninety.

The paper dropped from Fanny's hand, and she sat quite motionless for more than twenty minutes. Then she began to cry very softly, and took the ring from her pocket and looked at it.

"Dinna forget," she sobbed. "I am sure he has not forgotten."

And she began to wonder what he looked like now. He must have altered. Perhaps he was so portly, like his father. Well, she was rather stout herself. One could not be a slender youth forever; and he had probably a streak of grey in his dark hair. Nothing could alter his eyes, however. Or, if he was altogether altered, she would love him still.

Not, since it was the heart that loved, and not the flesh and blood.

And she so managed that the news should reach him in a few days' time that she was there. He has heard it, as she has meant the should. He was all alone and very lonely. He had been an obedient son and an affectionate one and had loved the testy old man dearly. But now he thought it would harm no one if he should try to realize his youthful dreams.

He sighed and looked out of the window; walked to the fire-place and stood there unreluctant; brightened up and began to make one of his fancy pictures of Fanny at the other side of the fire.

"She'll be older, of course," he said. "Thin—perhaps fragile and worn; pale, too. No matter: it's Fanny and she'll be beautiful to me."

And he wrote her a letter on the spot in which, however, he only told her he was coming to see her.

An elderly lady was walking in a green lane near Honsey, with two children, and a poodle which was her own, the children her landlady's. She was a very stout lady, with four chins and a red face, and no waist whatever.

As she walked, there came up the lane a weary old gentleman, with a large green umbrella under his arm. His nose and chin met. His head was as smooth as an egg, except just at the nape of the neck, where six hairs still clung. His ears stood out on each side of his face, large, yellow and with frosty pinches on them. He had water blue eyes, and a wart on his forehead. Just the kind of old man the stout lady hated.

For his part, he disliked fat women. "A frizzy old creature," he thought; and just then poodle and children, all tied together with blue ribbon, tangled themselves about his legs and nearly overtook him.

"Come here, my dears, don't run against the gentleman in that way," said the fat lady in a faint voice.

"People should teach their grand-children and their dogs better manners," said the old gentleman, testily.

"My grandchild!" panted the old lady; "what impertinence! I beg you will not kick that dog, sir. Cruelty to animals is forbidden by law, thank heaven!"

"If this dog is mad as he seems to be I will have him shot," said the old gentleman.

flesh!" thought Horatio, and then he told her he was glad to see her looking so well and hoped they would be neighbors.

She thought that unlikely; the place did not agree with her.

Each dodged the past, not guessing how glad the other was to dodge it also, and they parted forever, politely hoping to meet very soon. That night two pillows were wet with tears. Fanny wept for the youthful lover of whose death she seemed to have heard that day, and Horatio for a lost Fanny, now only a memory. But there was no thought of any present liking, of any flashing up old flame; they did not even wish to meet again.

There was a certain horror in that meeting not to be forgotten.

They never met more; but when Fanny died, years after, the ring with its motto of "Dinna forget"—the ring which power could have placed upon her fat finger—hung by its ribbon over her heart, and Horatio was buried with him a lock of hair saved from Fanny's head in the long ago, when it was golden.

Each heart was young and true; but forty years of comfortable, well-to-do life had been very cruel to their bodies—to their voices—to their manners.

Do you suppose that somewhere beyond the stars they have met and are lovers again? I hope so; for in their own way they suffered greatly here for no fault of their own.

A Profitable Investment.

One of the most provoking and unsatisfactory duties imposed upon the claim department of any railroad is to settle for stock killed by its trains. No one ever heard of a poor cow which had outlived its usefulness being killed in this way. A ring-boned, spavined plug of a horse never ends his days in this manner. An elmspeeled hog was never known to get in front of a locomotive. This kind of stock goes off by itself in some of the way places and considerably dies. It is only the pure bred Short-horn, the fiery, untamed thoroughbred horse, or the fat, sleek Chester White hog that is foolish enough to venture onto the railroad tracks. At least the railroad companies so imagine judging from the fabulous figures put upon this killed. A man in Indiana owned a horse whose age might have been demonstrated by his teeth if he had been the fortunate possessor of these useful appendages. He was spavined, had a hip dislocated, was blind in one eye, had the heaves and blind staggers, in fact had been an eyesore to the community for years. There was not a neighbor who would have given two dollars for him under any circumstances, unless for the purpose of shooting him, out of mercy to the animal. Yet one day this worn out specimen staggered through an open pair of bars, and after a series of desperate efforts managed to plant himself upon the railroad track, and when a train approached, being deaf could not hear the whistle, and of course was killed. The owner came to the front with a bill in which he valued the animated carcass at \$300, and, after several interviews with the claim agent, during which he insisted that the horse was a young and speedy animal with a record of 2:14, the company compromised the matter and paid the owner \$200, with which he bought a good team. He is now scouring the country for another rack of bones, with an idea of repeating his profitable experiment.

New Jersey Summer Resorts.

Along the Atlantic coast of New Jersey from Sandy Hook down to Sea Side Park a distance of 87 miles there are some 25 summer resorts, most prominent of which are Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, Spring Lake and Sea Girt. By the competition of the Pennsylvania Railroad last year from Whiting's to Sea Side Park, and this Spring from Sea Side Park northward along the coast to Sea Girt, there is a line from Philadelphia to Long Branch, and a shorter line from Philadelphia to Sea Girt, and all points northward thereof, than by the old route of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This we think is destined to be the most popular of summer railroads as it takes the shortest line across the State of New Jersey and runs parallel, and within view of the ocean for a third of its entire length from Philadelphia. Starting from the Station foot of Market Street the trains run through Mr. Holly, New Lisbon, Tom's river and across the B. & N. Bay on a bridge some eight thousand feet long to the narrow strip of land on which Sea Side Park is located, and from thence passes through Lavette City, Coastwatcher's, Mastodons, Bay Head, Bay Head S., Point Pleasant, Manasquan, Sea Girt, Spring Lake, Ocean Beach, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, Deal Beach, Elberon, and West End. By a recent pooling arrangement the Pennsylvania Railroad has secured the use of the tracks of the New York and Long Branch Railroad, and have now practically the shortest route from Philadelphia to Long Branch and are running through trains from Philadelphia via this new line. The traffic arrangement with the New York and Long Branch Railroad also gives the Pennsylvania Railroad, a short line from New York City by way of Newark, Rahway and Amboy via which they are now running through trains to Long Branch and all points on the coast as far as Sea Side Park inclusive from Desbrosses and Courtland Streets. Brooklyn passengers are taken direct to Jersey City by the Annex Steamers from out of Fulton Street, thereby saving an extra ferryage besides avoiding transfer over New York.

or physical sine, there is no reason.

Egyptology has furnished admirable matter for the romance maker, but in the late discoveries near Thebes there is material which might wake up any one's dormant poetry. Covering the grim mummies, cured with bitumen, swathed in cerements, had been placed a wreath of flowers. The white and blue lotus had been gathered, and mingled with them; there was a profusion of small delicate blossoms, yellow, red and white tinted all garlanded and interwoven. The death's heads peered out from amid the bloom of a past age. Three thousand years had gone since their perfume had robbed death of its terrors, and still these fragile flowers had neither lost their color nor shape. Putting aside the verses, the sonnets, which these flowers might inspire modern science steps in and silences for the nonce the sounds of the lyre. What are these flowers? asks the Dryadist botanist. With a magnifying glass each petal, stamen, and leaf is examined. Dr. Schweinfurth studying these tender relics, eager to discover their kind and species. Never was botanist placed face to face with such treasures. Herbariums are frail, fragile, brittle things. The oldest collection known are only of the 17th century, and there are but two or three of them in the world. Here are floral treasures of 800 B. C., and they are as fresh as if culled but yesterday. Three or four were at once classed, but there is one which has disappeared entirely from the flowerbeds of this earth, and there is another found only to day in furthest Abyssinia. Had Linnaeus only been alive how he would have revelled as he botanized over his field of mummies. There are more material things, too, which have been found with these mummies. Packed away with the mortal remains of Queen Isisnekh were various kinds of fruits. That long wait which this lady had to make before a kind of quasi-immortal stage was reached (that condition which M. Maspero designates as the Egyptian ka), was to be broken by occasional refreshments. Here are sugared dates, almost as fresh as when plucked from the tree. But more than this, as if Queen Isisnekh had really broken her fast, here are teeth marks in the fruit, and scooping out evidently made by spoons. De Foe, in his "Robinson Crusoe," made his hero start with amazement when on the shore of his island he saw for the first time the footprints of another man. When Mariette Bey in his necropolis of Apis, came to the impression of toes and heels in the sands, which the last of the old Egyptian priests had left, the explorer's emotions were indescribable. Here with these Theban mummies we bridge over thousands of years, past ones are at one and the same time both far and near to us.

Digitated Stockings.

These articles of clothing occupy a conspicuous place in "the clothes of the future," and the innovation has been cordially welcomed in many quarters. A medical contemporary thus gravely pronounces in their favor. "They would be more comfortable, more healthy—giving better play to the foot and securing increased breadth and space for expansion across the base of the toes." All that is very well, but the universal digitated stocking need not fear its rival. It has long since driven out of the field the ancient stocking with a stall for the big toe; and if a two-toed stocking could not hold its own, what chance is there that a five-toed innovation will make much way? The toes are already cramped in the modern boot, and they would be squeezed still tighter if digitation is to prevail, for there is no hope that fashion will prescribe broad-toed boots merely to make room for stockings in the future. Besides, busy people perhaps find life short enough already without adding to the demands upon their time that of inserting each toe in a separate stall.

The Hills of Curaçao.

A writer thus describes a recent visit to the once famous mountains, Ebal and Gerizim, on which he spent a day. He states that he and a fellow-traveler ascended the latter, and they afterward proceeded to test the acoustic property of the valley between. To do this his fellow traveler rode down Gerizim, across the valley, and began to ascend Ebal, his "horse looking the size of an ant." After ascending a considerable distance, until he appeared but a faint dot on the hillside, he stopped. It had been arranged that the two should signal to each other when ready to speak, but that was now seen to be hopeless, so, waiting until the dot appeared to have ceased to move, the author, the Rev. H. Jones, commenced to read aloud from a book: "feeling that he might just as well have thought of addressing the House of Commons from Lambeth Palace." After a while he paused to hear the result. Great was his surprise when from the little dot on the hillside he heard the words of the twenty-third psalm, and this in spite of the conversation carried on by some Turkish soldiers near. On the two meeting they found that each had heard the other with perfect distinctness.

### Flowers in Tombs.

Mr. Edwards, the business manager of Mr. Booth's company, was recently asked if he ever got left without his baggage.

"Only once," said he, as the cold chills seemed to run over him. "It was at Waterbury, Conn., last season. I don't think I shall ever forget that if I live to be as old as a railroad restaurant sandwich."

"What did you do?" we asked, hoping to hear a tale of woe that would make our hair stand. It would take a good deal of a tale to make much hair stand on our head, but that will be all right.

"Do?" said he, with the air of a man that would do or die trying. "We gave them Hamlet in every day clothes. When I found the baggage, with the costumes, had not arrived, I was just going to throw myself in the river, when I thought I would go and tell Mr. Booth about it, and bid good-bye to some of the people who had always thought a good deal of me, before killing myself. To my astonishment Mr. Booth took it as cool as you would take an invitation to drink. He said marmuch as the people were in the hall, he would make a few remarks to them about the accident, and then they would go on and play three acts of Hamlet in the clothes they had on. And so it was fixed up that way. Well, the thought of Hamlet in a short tailed coat and tight pants almost made me sick, but when Mr. Booth came on the stage looking like an Episcopal minister, with a Knight Templar's cheese knife that he had borrowed, I couldn't think of anything but Hamlet. I forgot all about my clothes, and I believe if he had only had on a pair of sailor pants and a red flannel fireman's shirt, that the people would only have seen Hamlet. I tell you, he is the greatest actor that ever lived. The people sat perfectly still, and seemed wrapped up in Mr. Booth. That is, they were when they did not look at the other fellows. But when they took in Laertes with a short ham fat coat on, a pair of la-de-da pants, and a pancake hat, it seemed to me I could hear them smile. And the king Hamlet's step-father, he was a sight. Imagine a king with a cut-a-way checkered coat, a Pullman blanket thrown over his shoulder for a robe, and a leg of a chair for a scepter, mashed on a queen with a traveling dress and a gray woolen basque, with big buttons on. And think of Polonius with a linen duster and straw hat with a blue ribbon on. O, it made me tired. Ophelia was all right enough. She had on some crazy clothes that she had been traveling in, and we got some straw out of a barn, and flowers off of the bonnets, and she pulled through pretty well. But the ghost. You would have died to see the ghost. He had on one of these long hang-me-down ulster overcoats with a buckle in the back as big as a curry comb, and the belt was hanging down on both sides. The boys got him a green mosquito bar to put over the scepter; he fell over a chair and came on. I should have laughed if I had been on my death bed, when he said to Ha let, 'I am thy father's ghost.' He looked more like a drummer for a wholesale confectionery house, with a sort of tin snapper on his head, and I believe the audience would have gone wild with laughter if it had not been for Mr. Booth. I don't believe you could get him to laugh on the stage for \$1,000,000. He just looked at the ghost as though it was a genuine one, and the audience looked at Booth, and forgot all about the ulster, and the ghost's pants being rolled up at the bottom. It was probably the greatest triumph that an actor has ever had, for Mr. Booth to compel that vast audience to forget the ludicrous surroundings and think only of the character he was portraying. I wouldn't have missed that night's performance for \$1,000, and when, at 10 o'clock, I heard the boys getting the trunks up stairs I was almost sorry. The last two acts were played with the costumes, but they were no better performed than the first. Still, I think on the whole, I had rather the baggage would be there. It makes a manager feel better."

A Fashionable Hamlet.

The Empress of Austria.

The Empress of Austria arrived at Paris recently on her way home from her annual hunting adventures. A correspondent says:

"She was dressed in a long black satin gown with eighteen inches of balayouse, and wore a sealskin mantle and a brown plush directory bonnet, all of which she changed after she had breakfasted with her sisters, the Queen of Naples, the Countess de Trant and the Duchess d'Aloncon, who were waiting to receive her at the Hotel Bristol. For the edification of those of your readers whom such details interest, I will state that the second toilet was composed of a short black silk gown, with a pompadour bonnet, and a satin visite, the whole set off with tan colored gloves reaching as high as the elbow and pulled down into wrinkles. Her majesty is 44 years of age, but does not look more than 35; she is tall, graceful, and, as those who are admitted to her intimacy aver, very gracious, and not a bit stuck up, which, I am inclined to believe, as her dearest friend and most constant companion three years ago was the eucyere Elisa, since then the hippic star of the Cirque de Champ Elysees. Her passion is hunting—dogs and horses are her joy. When she was last here her pet was an immense mastiff, which she used a terrible excitement on the Place Vendome, by his hostility to the postcoaches of a traveling English woman who approached too closely, in Harrold's opinion, the sacred person of his august mistress. When she was at Sapporo, for sea bathing, a year afterward, she had a pick of beagles in the gardens of her villa, which used to crawl through the hedge and bite peripatetic minstrels who, haunted by the virus of a quest of glory, this time she is accompanied by two Scotch terriers and a kussian greyhound only, other causes, however, have been sent on to complete her collection. Found as she is, though, of the dogs, horses have the first place in her heart, and at least thirty dealers are in treaty for 'the inspection, if not the purchase, of some most remarkable hounds, for, if her majesty were to buy, it will be a 'donor to show 'em to 'er. I fancy she will buy, as she has but four with her now, two—Nihilist and Coast guard hawks which she never leaves behind, and Quicksilver and Lady Oventry, hunters, picked up during her recent holiday in Caeshire. All these quadrupeds always travel in the imperial train, which is the handsomest and most comfortable on the continent, consisting of a drawing room, a bedroom hung with blue silk, a dressing room, a kitchen, a baggage car fitted up with closets and wardrobes, and a dining room where twelve persons can sit down at a time to table. She was at the Gymnase on Thursday, as she had been the evening before at the Casino, and she accompanied M. Grévy's box at the National Academy of Music on Friday, but did not sit out the entire performance of 'Nouveau,' which people will not accept as a chief d'œuvre, notwithstanding the monster applause in its praise published by some of the newspapers. It was, perhaps to excuse her newspaper departure from the program, and she had the Countess of Hohenhausen make that morning call on Rita Sangalla. It is rather a singular fact that this imperial lady, the haughtiest of all aristocrats, never deigned to put her foot on the soil of France while there was a Czar at the Tuileries, and yet never lets pass a twelve month without a visit to the capital of the Republic."

Viola.

A good many persons have the idea that the pansy and violet are the same plant under different names. This is not so. They may be relatives, but they belong to different households. The violet should have a rich soil to enable it to bloom well. The pansy should also be kept out of pr. try closely, and the strength of the plant confided to the crown. It is usually propagated by cuttings, which are best started in wet sand. The best plan of all, for the amateur, is to buy his plants of some good florist. He will then be sure of getting well-rooted plants, and those that are true to name and avoid the risk of failure, which may ensue if he tries to root his own cuttings. The Russian violet is an old variety and a very good one. Its flowers are single, of a soft, light blue in color, and borne on stems five and six inches in length, thus making them very desirable and useful for use in bouquets. The blooms are large and fine, and of most delightful fragrance. If you have a cool room in which to grow them, you can have flowers from this variety all winter. But they generally blast in our ordinary living rooms. If you try them in pots, be careful to keep all decaying leaves out off, and do not give too much water. The double blue Neapolitan is probably our finest variety. It is like a little rose. But for fragrance, it is inferior to the old Russian.

A New Festival.

On the very eve of a tree planting convention and a great musical festival Cincinnati has conceived a new festival. Some of her leading citizens are planning a great dramatic entertainment to take place in the Music Hall next fall. It is proposed to



**The Republican.**  
SATURDAY, June 17, 1882.  
**DEMOCRATIC TICKET.**  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
**EDWARD A. O'NEAL,**  
Of Lauderdale.  
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
**ELLIS PHELAN,**  
Of Jefferson.  
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
**HENRY C. THOMPSON,**  
Of Montgomery.  
FOR TREASURER,  
**ISAAC H. VINCENT,**  
Of Chambers.  
FOR AUDITOR,  
**JESSE M. CARMICHAEL,**  
Of Calhoun.  
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,  
**HENRY C. ARMSTRONG,**  
Of Macon.

**THE STATE CONVENTION.**  
This important body of men, representing the Democratic Party of Alabama, did its work well. The greatest harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout. While in every instance we did not get our choice in the nominations made, we shall most cheerfully support the ticket and run it up to our mast-head this week. Good men were defeated for the various places, as of necessity always happens in such cases; but as far as we can learn both they and friends submit with grace, and it is safe to say the whole ticket will be elected by an overwhelming majority.

**The State Committee.**

**Montgomery Advertiser.**

The Democratic party of Alabama is to be congratulated on the choice of Col. Jno. M. McKenney as Chairman of the State Executive Committee. A man of brilliant parts he is eminently fitted in those steady-going business qualifications necessary in any executive officer. His abilities as an organizer are of a high order, and in the party throughout the State knows that when it comes to hard work and faithful services, its distinguished adherent from Barbour is always to the front and stays there with the last man. A better selection could not have been made. No man could have been chosen who would do more to preserve and promote harmony and rouse the rank and file to vigorous action. Mr. McKenney, who was re-elected Secretary, has served in that office for several years and his capacity for work and familiarity with all the duties of the position, make him indispensable, both to the committee and the party.

The committee, as a whole, is an able one and will carry on an earnest and successful campaign. They are representative men and are recommended to the people as worthy of their confidence.

The retiring committee have done good service for the party during their term of office, and their work has met the approbation of the people.

To the retiring chairman, Capt. Jos. F. Johnston, of Selma, the thanks of the party and people are especially due for the zeal and fidelity with which he has discharged the duties of the office for the past four years. It made a capable and efficient chairman and his services are held in highest appreciation.

In passing by an office the other day we noticed a copy of Rogers' lectures in the library. To estimate the injury of the youth of America, by this skeptic is impossible. Brilliant in conception, lofty and bold in imagery, plausible in deduction, terse, epigrammatic yet of exquisite rhetorical finish, his works are of just such a character to captivate and mould the receptive mind of youth.

The defenders of infidelity may point to the grandeur of intellect, the polish of education, the philosophic reason, with which skepticism assails the truths of christianity, but in vain. For twenty centuries the bible has withstood the combined powers of infidelity and so-called science. Voltaire the mightiest intellectual giant that ever wielded the pen in defense of atheism, went down in defeat and when the dark shadows of the mysterious beyond were clearing around him, and the frail earthly tenement admonished him of death, he bitterly disclaimed those opinions which in the pride and vigor of intellectual manhood he so boldly promulgated to the world. Tom Paine fearless in denunciation, recognizing no restraint and acknowledging no religion, as he saw the shadows of life lengthening, he gazed at the dark intelligibility to insensibility and went down to death groping in dark darkness which rays of light from his own "Common Sense" and "Reason" failed to penetrate.

Talk of progressive thought scientific development, but the bible in the grandeur of its primitive simplicity is a far better code than all the philosophies of France, Germany and America combined.

**Reception of Gen. O'Neal at Florence, Alabama.**  
FLORENCE, ALA., June 11.—A large and enthusiastic concourse of people of Florence and Lauderdale county assembled last night at the court-house to tender congratulations and welcome to Gen. E. A. O'Neal, our nominee for Governor. An eloquent address of welcome was made by Hon. Robert McFarland and responded to by Gen. O'Neal in his usual peculiarly happy and telling style. The greatest enthusiasm prevails here among all classes of our people. Cannon are now thundering a salute of welcome to the gallant hero, and increased majorities in every county in the State may be expected. No nomination could have excited the more enthusiastic support of all classes of our people. The convention has made no mistake.

Headquarters of the Southern Baptist missionary board have been moved from Marion to Atlanta.

**The Democratic Nominations.**

**Birmingham Observer.**  
The Democracy of the State may congratulate itself upon the work of the convention at Montgomery. There never was in the State a convention which had before it the names of more worthy aspirants for office. All were known as men of ability and integrity, and their claims were ardently espoused and advocated by their numerous friends. The action of the convention was flattering to all these gentlemen, and the naming of the State officers for the next term, O'Neal for Governor, Phelan for Secretary of State, Vincent for Treasurer, Thompson for Attorney General, Carmichael for Auditor, and Armstrong, Superintendent of Public Instruction, was an honor of high significance to each of these gentlemen.

No patriotic citizen or ardent democrat can justly find fault with the choice for Governor; of such a man as Gen. A. O'Neal. His name has already become synonymous with his State and devotion to its faithful, hearty allegiance to its best principles. He can well point to the tenor of his past life as an assurance that the affairs of Ala. will be administered in the interest of the good name of the State at home and abroad. His heart is brave and true; his head is clear and cool, and the roll of honor upon which are the names of all the democratic governors since the war, is to have a new lustre from the name of O'Neal.

The nomination for Secretary of State, of Maj. Ellis Phelan, gives us peculiar pleasure. It is hardly news to our readers that Mr. Phelan is fitted to perform readily the duties of any office the State can give. The other nominees have already served the people ably and faithfully, and it is a credit to the State that they were importuned to remain in office. Rotation in office is rather the ethics of office seekers than a proper principle for the guidance of State conventions. When the State secures good and true officers let them be retained as long as possible.

**The Auriferous Southwest.**

**New Orleans Times-Democrat.**

The opening of the Southern Pacific Railroad to passenger and freight traffic, will give an astonishing impetus to the mining interests of the vast South-western limits of this Republic. Since the period of the Spanish conquest of the yet un-Americanized, almost unknown hill-top, mountain sides and beautiful fertile valleys of New Mexico and Arizona, strange traditions of rich gold and silver deposits and wide fields of surface gold have been current among the hardy settlers of the Southwest.

Nor are these rumors foundationless; for bold prospectors, who have in small parties penetrated the Indian country, have returned bearing with them rich specimens of gold and silver quartz, and little bags of precious gold dust, that was washed out of the black sand found at the bottom of the mountain stream.

While the level regions of New Mexico and Arizona are usually sterile and dry, there are valleys hidden among the green foothills, and long winding canyons and passes, where, protected from the chilling northers that sweep from the snow-covered peaks of the black northwest, vegetation is perennial and grass flourishes the whole year round.

At the taller foothills and giant mountains are the home and the hunting ground of the sanctuary and treasure of the Southwest, the most of whose country is a terra incognita even to the white settlers of the Southwest. There are flowering valleys that have never yet yielded to the white man's tread, yet we have the most unmistakable proofs that in these mountain valleys and glens "paying dirt" is spread over a large area of as valuable placer mines as were ever yet worked in Guinea, in Australia or in California.

With the appearance of the iron-horse in these vast solitudes, the miners, the prospectors and the hungry foragers of the Southwest will gradually encroach upon the red-skins, who have hitherto kept back the march of civilization, and have more than once defeated our troops in fair fight in the mountain passes and winding glens.

The rich mining country they have guarded with such ferocious valor will be thrown open to the world; the mines will be developed, and an auriferous region, second to none other in the world, will be discovered in the E. domain of this republic.

Quick and cheap transportation by rail to these hitherto inaccessible regions will give a surprising impetus to immigration; while thousands of our idle and unemployed youth will take advantage of this new field of enterprise newly presented to their courage and hardihood, and the great Southwest will be developed by the bone and sinew of this section.

**CHICKEN CHOLERIA.**

**No Longer to be Feared.**

**American Poultry Adviser.**  
We have not seen greater enthusiasm manifested than at present, in the endeavor to eradicate chicken cholera. Many leading poultrymen throughout the country are placing at our command large quantities of Siberian Corn, the great cholera preventative, to be loaned to the growers, and to get seed in the soil. They seem to be perfectly confident that if once introduced in a section so well guarded by nature, and known, everybody would have it. And there is no doubt, if generally introduced, chicken cholera would be a stranger.

It should be planted about July 1st, in rows like corn. It matures early, yields very abundantly and makes the best poultry food there is. As the season for planting is near at hand in order that growers may get the seed with-out delay, write to the American Poultry Adviser, Zanesville, Ohio. Enclose in your letter a half sheet of letter paper, with your name, post office, county and State written plainly on one side. This address written by yourself will be pasted on your package of seed and returned to you immediately. Also enclose in your letter a silver dime to pay freight on seed from where it is raised to Zanesville, and pay postage, and for wrapping up the seed.

All parties receiving this seed are to return the same a month after they received it, to the American Poultry Adviser, prompt in the fall after gathering it, to be returned to the owners, who have loaned the seed. This gives everybody a chance to get a start in this valuable food free, and we think it the duty of every one who keeps fowls to plant a little, enough to keep their own fowls free from disease. If every one will do this, cholera will no longer be the dread of the poultryman, and thousands of dollars will be saved in each State throughout the Union.

Bro. Editors, please copy the above, adding thereto, wherever seemeth good unto you. We now have the seed in abundance, and when the farmers are willing to distribute it, thus, we certainly should lend them a helping hand. Let us all make the effort that the seed may be introduced in every county in the United States this season. Please publish this in your first issue after receiving this.

**A Masonic Incident.**

Several years ago Capt. T. — of Portsmouth, was overhauled by pirates. Officers and men were taken to the piratical craft to swing from the yard arm. Capt. T's description of the scene, as the pirates a-t-tacked the nose about himself and men, is very thrilling. All efforts to soften the hearts of the cut throats, or gain a short respite, were useless. The captors acted on the principle that dead men tell no tales; they had no time to lose. Capt. T. was in despair, and above all the scenes of his life which passed before him in that moment of agony, rose the picture of his wife and children awaiting his return in their Portsmouth home. Prayers for mercy had availed him nothing, and he resigned himself to the doom which was to launch him instantly into eternity. Suddenly an inspiration flashed into his mind. He gave a certain masonic sign. The pirate chief sprang forward and took the noose from his neck. In a voice of thunder he ordered his men to release the captive crew. Dumbfounded and bewildered, they found themselves the guests of the pirate crew, and recipients of their hospitality, while the captain and his officers were treated to the best the corsair could offer. They were finally taken back to their own vessel, and Capt. T. used to repeat with a hearty relish the words of the pirate boatswain, when he landed him from the boat to the vessel: "Thank your God you fell into such good hands!"

**Blacksher News and Signal.**  
"Capt. J. M. Lee showed us some spirits turpentine made from sawdust and refuse of the saw mill. It is extracted by a sweating process, and yields fourteen gallons of spirits, three to four of resin and a quantity of tar per cord. The spirits produced has a different odor from that produced by distillation. This experiment was made by Capt. Lee, at Reppard's mill, 10 1/2 Sylvania, Florida and Western Railway, in Clinch county, with the above result. We shall have something more to say about this new discovery again soon."

**American Baptist.** Georgia furnished the Home Mission Society of New York its first corresponding secretary, and Rev. Jesse Mercer a Georgia Baptist, was the first man to make provision in his will for this society. It will be interesting to know that Jesse Mercer married the childless widow of a rich Jew, no children were born to him, and by mutual consent all their property was given for benevolent purposes. In this providential arrangement is laid the foundation of Mercer University. Why not some more Baptist preachers marry rich Jew's widows?

**New Telegraph Company—Capital \$21,000,000.**

**CHICAGO, June 12.**—An announcement is made that a new telegraph company with a capital of \$21,000,000 has been organized, and that work has actually begun on its lines in the East, and that they are to be pushed rapidly West, connecting all the principal cities. Blish Gray, electrician, gives the following facts in regard to it. The principal stockholders are the Hon. George D. Roberts and S. B. White of New York, Hon. John B. Alley and Ex Collector Beard, of Boston, and Gov. Foster, of Ohio, who, with his friends, holds a large block of the stock. Lines are to be operated with Gray's patents. It is to be known as the Postal Telegraph Company.

Material reductions in telegraph tolls are promised. \$700,000 have already been paid in for preliminaries.

**Hard Times in Illinois.**

**CHICAGO, June 12.**—A special from Danville says: Reports from Patrick county are to the effect that 5,000 persons are starving. The drought of last year greatly curtailed crops. A load of corn was received at the court house a few days ago, and hundreds of starving women and children crowded around the vehicle imploring to be given a quart or peck of corn. The court house was crowded with men, women and children, and a bigging brand. Three hundred had not tasted food for 2 days. Several wagons with relief have been sent from Danville.

Some of Henry county's citizens have planted sunflowers. There is scarcely a doubt now that this plant is a preventive of fever.

**STATE OF ALABAMA.**

**Calhoun County.**

**In Circuit Court, Jan. Term, A. D. 1882.**  
**JAMES C. GREENWAY & Co., Plffs.**  
vs.  
**JAMES E. DANIEL, Def.**  
It is this case, appearing that said was commenced by attachment against the estate of said defendant, James E. Daniel, and it further appearing that said defendant, James E. Daniel, is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that he resides at, or near, Pryor's station P. O., State of Georgia: It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., for four consecutive weeks, requiring him, said defendant, to appear and plead to answer, or demur to the bill of complaint in this case by Monday, the 26th day of June next, or thirty days thereafter, a decree, pro confesso, may be taken against him, the said Andrew J. Williams.

Done at office on this the 23rd day of May, 1882. WM. M. HAMMES, Register.

**Attachment Notice.**

**STATE OF ALABAMA.**

**Calhoun County.**

**In Circuit Court, Jan. Term, A. D. 1882.**

**JAMES C. GREENWAY & Co., Plffs.**

vs.

**JAMES E. DANIEL, Def.**

It is this case, appearing that said was commenced by attachment against the estate of said defendant, James E. Daniel, and it further appearing that said defendant, James E. Daniel, is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that he resides at, or near, Pryor's station P. O., State of Georgia: It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., for four consecutive weeks, requiring him, said defendant, to appear and plead to answer, or demur to the bill of complaint in this case by Monday, the 26th day of June next, or thirty days thereafter, a decree, pro confesso, may be taken against him, the said Andrew J. Williams.

Done at office on this the 23rd day of May, 1882. WM. M. HAMMES, Register.

**Attachment Notice.**

**STATE OF ALABAMA.**

**Calhoun County.**

**In Circuit Court, Jan. Term, A. D. 1882.**

**JAMES C. GREENWAY & Co., Plffs.**

vs.

**JAMES E. DANIEL, Def.**

It is this case, appearing that said was commenced by attachment against the estate of said defendant, James E. Daniel, and it further appearing that said defendant, James E. Daniel, is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that he resides at, or near, Pryor's station P. O., State of Georgia: It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., for four consecutive weeks, requiring him, said defendant, to appear and plead to answer, or demur to the bill of complaint in this case by Monday, the 26th day of June next, or thirty days thereafter, a decree, pro confesso, may be taken against him, the said Andrew J. Williams.

Done at office on this the 23rd day of May, 1882. WM. M. HAMMES, Register.

**Attachment Notice.**

**STATE OF ALABAMA.**

**Calhoun County.**

**In Circuit Court, Jan. Term, A. D. 1882.**

**JAMES C. GREENWAY & Co., Plffs.**

vs.

**JAMES E. DANIEL, Def.**

It is this case, appearing that said was commenced by attachment against the estate of said defendant, James E. Daniel, and it further appearing that said defendant, James E. Daniel, is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that he resides at, or near, Pryor's station P. O., State of Georgia: It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., for four consecutive weeks, requiring him, said defendant, to appear and plead to answer, or demur to the bill of complaint in this case by Monday, the 26th day of June next, or thirty days thereafter, a decree, pro confesso, may be taken against him, the said Andrew J. Williams.

Done at office on this the 23rd day of May, 1882. WM. M. HAMMES, Register.

**Attachment Notice.**

**STATE OF ALABAMA.**

**Calhoun County.**

**In Circuit Court, Jan. Term, A. D. 1882.**

**JAMES C. GREENWAY & Co., Plffs.**

vs.

**JAMES E. DANIEL, Def.**

It is this case, appearing that said was commenced by attachment against the estate of said defendant, James E. Daniel, and it further appearing that said defendant, James E. Daniel, is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that he resides at, or near, Pryor's station P. O., State of Georgia: It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., for four consecutive weeks, requiring him, said defendant, to appear and plead to answer, or demur to the bill of complaint in this case by Monday, the 26th day of June next, or thirty days thereafter, a decree, pro confesso, may be taken against him, the said Andrew J. Williams.

Done at office on this the 23rd day of May, 1882. WM. M. HAMMES, Register.

**Attachment Notice.**

**STATE OF ALABAMA.**

**Calhoun County.**

**In Circuit Court, Jan. Term, A. D. 1882.**

**JAMES C. GREENWAY & Co., Plffs.**

vs.

**JAMES E. DANIEL, Def.**

It is this case, appearing that said was commenced by attachment against the estate of said defendant, James E. Daniel, and it further appearing that said defendant, James E. Daniel, is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that he resides at, or near, Pryor's station P. O., State of Georgia: It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., for four consecutive weeks, requiring him, said defendant, to appear and plead to answer, or demur to the bill of complaint in this case by Monday, the 26th day of June next, or thirty days thereafter, a decree, pro confesso, may be taken against him, the said Andrew J. Williams.

Done at office on this the 23rd day of May, 1882. WM. M. HAMMES, Register.

**Attachment Notice.**

**STATE OF ALABAMA.**

**Calhoun County.**

**In Circuit Court, Jan. Term, A. D. 1882.**

**JAMES C. GREENWAY & Co., Plffs.**

vs.

**JAMES E. DANIEL, Def.**

It is this case, appearing that said was commenced by attachment against the estate of said defendant, James E. Daniel, and it further appearing that said defendant, James E. Daniel, is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that he resides at, or near, Pryor's station P. O., State of Georgia: It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., for four consecutive weeks, requiring him, said defendant, to appear and plead to answer, or demur to the bill of complaint in this case by Monday, the 26th day of June next, or thirty days thereafter, a decree, pro confesso, may be taken against him, the said Andrew J. Williams.

Done at office on this the 23rd day of May, 1882. WM. M. HAMMES, Register.

**Attachment Notice.**

**STATE OF ALABAMA.**

**Calhoun County.**

**In Circuit Court, Jan. Term, A. D. 1882.**

**JAMES C. GREENWAY & Co., Plffs.**

**WHOLESALE LIST**  
**TURNIP SEEDS!**  
**MERCHANTS!**  
SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARD FOR TRADE LIST.  
**D. LANDRETH & SONS,**  
PHILADELPHIA.

**ICE, ICE, ICE.**  
**Beer on Ice!**  
All kinds of Summer drinks served at the "City Bar" on short notice, by the undersigned, who has with particular care selected for this season, a very fine lot of best

**LINCOLN COUNTY WHISKEY**  
Direct from the Distillery, as well as  
**Apple, and Peach Brandies,**  
He would especially call the attention of all desiring a good drink to his celebrated  
**"Cabinet Whiskey,"**

which is the best in the market. He has genuine imported Holland Gin and French Brandy, FOR THE SICK. Fresh Lemons always on hand. Also, pure sweet mash corn whiskey. His liquors are bought under bond and he knows them to be fine and pure. A general line of goods in liquors of all kinds. Beer, Cider, &c., including Sacramento Wine. Also a large lot of fine Cigars and Tobacco and Snuff.  
Large lot of empty barrels in stock.

**My Billiard Parlor**  
which is well ventilated and furnished with the best Billiard and Pool Tables, is the favorite resort of those who love the game. Respectfully,  
**JNO. RAMAGNANO, Jacksonville, Ala.**  
N. B.—Parties indebted to me are requested to come forward and settle by cash or note may 13—6m

**PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER**  
A Never-Failing Cure for Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Cuts, Sores, etc.  
After forty years of trial, PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER stands unrivaled. It is safe! It acts immediately! It never fails!  
Editor of the St. John (N. B.) News, says: "In such wounds, cuts, burns, sores, etc., it is the most effective remedy we know of. No family should be without a bottle of it for a single house."

From the Cincinnati Dispatch: "We have seen its magic effects, and know it to be a good article."  
From I. S. Potter, U. S. Consul at Crefeld, Rheinland Prussia: "After one year of use, I am satisfied it is positively efficient as a healing remedy for wounds, bruises, and sprains."  
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is not a new untried remedy. For forty years it has been in constant use; and those who have used it the longest are its best friends. Its success is entirely because of its merit. Every family should have a bottle ready for use. Much pain and heavy doctors' bills may often be saved by prompt application of the PAIN KILLER. Unlike most medicines, it is perfectly safe even in the hands of a child. Try it once thoroughly, and it will prove its value. Your druggist has it at 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle. **PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.**  
July 30, 1881—11c

**STEVENSON & GRANT,**  
Correspondents of  
**Real Estate Banking**  
—AND—  
**LOAN ASSOCIATION OF ALABAMA.**

**WILL UNDERTAKE TO NEGOTIATE LOANS AS FOLLOWS:**  
On producing farm lands, for from three to five years.  
On producing farm lands, for three to five years, payable in annual installments.  
On crop lien, personal and real security, for one year or less, with agreement to ship cotton to Selma. Applicants may apply for loans on producing farm lands for a term of years, either with or without the condition to ship cotton. Loans made for \$300 and upwards.  
**STEVENSON & GRANT,**  
Jacksonville Ala.

Mary E. Williams, } In Chancery at }  
as by next friend. } Jacksonville, Ala.  
Andrew J. Williams. } May 23rd, 1882.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by affidavit of complainants Solicitor, John H. Caldwell, that the defendant, Andrew J. Williams, is over twenty-one years of age, and that he is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that he resides at, or near, Pryor's station P. O., State of Georgia: It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., for four consecutive weeks, requiring him, said defendant, to appear and plead to answer, or demur to the bill of complaint in this case by Monday, the 26th day of June next, or thirty days thereafter, a decree, pro confesso, may be taken against him, the said Andrew J. Williams.

Done at office on this the 23rd day of May, 1882. WM. M. HAMMES, Register.

**Attachment Notice.**

**STATE OF ALABAMA.**

**Calhoun County.**

**In Circuit Court, Jan. Term, A. D. 1882.**

**JAMES C. GREENWAY & Co., Plffs.**

vs.

**JAMES E. DANIEL, Def.**

It is this case, appearing that said was commenced by attachment against the estate of said defendant, James E. Daniel, and it further appearing that said defendant, James E. Daniel, is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that he resides at, or near, Pryor's station P. O., State of Georgia: It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., for four consecutive weeks, requiring him, said defendant, to appear and plead to answer, or demur to the bill of complaint in this case by Monday, the 26th day of June next, or thirty days thereafter, a decree, pro confesso, may be taken against him, the said Andrew J. Williams.

Done at office on this the 23rd day of May, 1882. WM. M. HAMMES, Register.

**Attachment Notice.**

**STATE OF ALABAMA.**

**Calhoun County.**

**In Circuit Court, Jan. Term, A. D. 1882.**

**JAMES C. GREENWAY & Co., Plffs.**

vs.

**JAMES E. DANIEL, Def.**

It is this case, appearing that said was commenced by attachment against the estate of said defendant, James E. Daniel, and it further appearing that said defendant, James E. Daniel, is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that he resides at, or near, Pryor's station P. O., State of Georgia: It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., for four consecutive weeks, requiring him, said defendant, to appear and plead to answer, or demur to the bill of complaint in this case by Monday, the 26th day of June next, or thirty days thereafter, a decree, pro confesso, may be taken against him, the said Andrew J. Williams.

Done at office on this the 23rd day of May, 1882. WM. M. HAMMES, Register.

**Attachment Notice.**

**STATE OF ALABAMA.**

**Calhoun County.**

**In Circuit Court, Jan. Term, A. D. 1882.**

**JAMES C. GREENWAY & Co., Plffs.**

vs.

**JAMES E. DANIEL, Def.**

**GENIUS REWARDED.**

—OR THE—

**Story of the Sewing Machine**

A handsome little pamphlet, blue and gold cover, with numerous engravings, will be

**GIVEN AWAY**

to any adult person calling for it, at any branch sub office of The Singer Manufacturing Company, or will be sent by mail, post paid, to any person living at a distance from our office.

**THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.**

Principal office, 34 Union Square, New York.

**Mountain Farm and Vineyard For Sale.**

The undersigned will give a bargain in the fine fruit farm and vineyard on top of the mountain 1 1/2 miles from Jacksonville known as the George White place.







confer a favor upon  
Publisher stating that they saw  
document in this journal (naming the paper)







SATURDAY, June 24, 1882.

## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**EDWARD A. ONEAL**,  
Of Lauderdale.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
**ELLIS PHELAN**,  
Of Jefferson.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
**HENRY C. TOMPKINS**,  
Of Montgomery.

FOR TREASURER,  
**ISAAC B. VINCENT**,  
Of Chambers.

FOR AUDITOR,  
**JESSE M. CARMICHAEL**,  
Of Dale.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,  
**HENRY C. ARMSTRONG**,  
Of Macon.

We are authorized to announce J. D. HAMMOND as a candidate for re-election to represent Calhoun county in the next Legislature.

## SENATOR McSPADDEN.

The Democratic District Convention, which met at Gadsden last week, nominated by acclamation, Chancellor McSpadden, of Cherokee, to succeed Senator Cunningham, whose term expired with the last session of the legislature. The Convention never did a better work than in the nomination it made. Chancellor McSpadden will reflect honor and credit on the district that he will represent, and be very useful to the State. Aside from the fact that the public good will be subserved in his election, we are glad of his nomination, for we like and esteem him. We presume he will have no Independent opposition.

Both the Centre papers have experienced change in editorial management of late. Mr. Burnett has assumed editorial control of the News in common with Mr. Shropshire and is making the paper sparkle. Messrs. Walden and Leath have leased of Mr. Stiff the Cherokee Advertiser, and are making it an excellent paper as a vehicle of news and general editorial comment. We do not like the attitude of the Advertiser as regards the nomination of Mr. Swan. Grant that the Convention was not fully representative. If Mr. Swan is a good man and the editors of the Advertiser have no weightier objection to him than his nomination by that Convention, we think, for the public good, they should have passed over the immaterial objection to the Convention and have supported him for the sake of harmony in the Democratic ranks. The editors must know the dangerous tendency of Independentism in this day and time, and should have "suffered much" rather than contribute, in the slightest degree, to the growth of a sentiment in the South, whose tendency is not only dangerous to the Democratic party, but to the highest interests of the Southern people as well. We know the editors of the Advertiser to be patriotic men, and we hope they will reconsider their attitude as respects the nominee of the Democratic party of Cherokee county for the next legislature.

Gadsden had a great fire last week, which destroyed more than twenty houses and fifty thousand dollars worth of property. An eye witness says that there was no organized fight against the fire, with the exception of a small gang of mill men controlled by Mr. Elliott, and that the flames had their way. Gadsden has no fire department. As superior as she is to Jacksonville in point of population, she could well take a lesson from us both in the matter of water works and a fire department. At one time we had three distinct fire organizations—the hose reel company which used the fire plugs of the water works, the bucket brigade of boys and the colored hook and ladder company. The hose reel and hook and ladder companies are still alive, though not as attentive to drill as they should be. This thorough organization has enabled us to fight fire successfully every time it has broken out of late years. We hope Gadsden will not delay longer the organization of a first-class fire company. The business men of the town will save money in insurance by it. We like Gadsden, and it is painful to us to hear of such calamities to her.

## CHEERING.

If one wants to get rid of the blue devils, let him take a trip into the country and see the fair prospect of full fruition of the fields this year. We can never tire looking at it. It speaks of hope and encouragement to a people against whom fortune, fate and the seasons have all fought. It speaks of independence from the bondage of debt. It means better living at home, cheerful contemplation of the future, and gratitude to God who has been good to us, notwithstanding all our transgressions.

The Wide awake Sentinel, a Greenback paper published at Courtland, calls upon the Greenback Executive Committee, to meet and put out an opposition ticket in the State, and the Republican Executive Committee have called a Convention of that party to meet soon. So it seems that the Democratic State ticket is likely to meet with opposition. This should lead Democrats in all the counties of the State to preserve strict organization and shun local issues calculated to divide the party in any way.

Writing of the Jasper Eagle not to get frightened as to the effect of the discussion of the convict question on the Democratic party. It won't hurt it. The Democratic party is not so exceedingly frail as that.

## Officers of the Democratic State Convention.

The committee on permanent organization, through its chairman, Hon. F. W. Sykes, made the following report, which was adopted:

For permanent President, Hon. L. P. Walker, of Madison; 1st Vice President, Col. N. N. Clements, of Tuscaloosa; 2d Vice President, Hon. C. C. Langdon, of Mobile; 3d Vice President, Col. John H. Caldwell, of Calhoun; Secretary, James M. Wright, of Russell; Assistant Sec., L. H. Grubbs, of Morgan; A. D. Sayre, of Montgomery; Doorkeeper, Albert Taylor of Montgomery.

The Macon Telegraph and Messenger does not like Alexander Stephens, but it seems to worship Ben Hill as a hero. Impressed with the fact that Senator Hill has come home to die, it felicitously remarks: "The sun has never lighted up a grander way than that he travelled, and the stars will never shine upon a nobler grave. The monument that he has built for himself will be more enduring than brass. Through all the vicissitudes of triumph and defeat that have marked his brilliant career he has borne himself like a knight of the olden time. He has never ridden down the weak. He has never turned his back upon the strong. He has never forgotten or forsaken the defenceless. Why should he not live yet for years to bless his people with kindly counsel and untiring service, God knows; but sure it is the sorrowing bewilderment that possesses a million Georgia hearts at the mere mention of his departure sets the seal of popular approbation upon his glorious career. All honor to the great man that sits now amid the gathering shadows, awaiting his summons."

## Speeches of O'Neal and McElroy.

After the nomination of Gen. O'Neal for Governor, the President of the Convention said:

Gentlemen of the Convention—Allow me to introduce to you the next Governor of Alabama.

[Cheers.]

Gen. O'Neal returned his profound thanks for the distinguished honor conferred. He paid an eloquent tribute to the Democratic party, on whose success depends our free institutions. With its death they will die. But he did not think it was an occasion to make a speech. He could give no better pledge of his intention to endeavor to merit the confidence reposed in him than his past record attested by a devotion of thirty years to the best interest of the State. He could find no words to voice his grateful recollection of the kindness of friends when a poor boy struggling for a place among men; to the noble body of men with whom he had shared the privations and dangers of camp and the battle field, and to all the great family of the Democracy everywhere in the State. With kindness to all and malice towards none, he would know no section in administering the affairs of the State.

Gen. O'Neal's speech was as eloquent as it was patriotic, and he concluded amidst great applause and enthusiasm.

Col. McElroy, in response to loud calls, rose in his seat, and made a speech that was filled from beginning to end with the truest patriotism. He made a deep impression upon the convention which will not be forgotten. His defeat was gracefully accepted and his assurance of acquiescence in the defeat and his pledge of hearty support of the ticket was both eloquent and sincere. He closed amidst great and continuous applause.—*Montgomery Ad.*

## Platform and Resolutions Passed by the State Convention.

Resolved by the Democratic and conservative party of Alabama, in convention assembled:

That we reaffirm our devotion to the time honored principles of the Democratic party; a strict construction of the federal constitution, obedience to the laws of the general government within its constitutional limits, and maintain the right of the state to regulate its local affairs by its own authority.

We are unalterably opposed to the continued acts of the federal authorities tending to centralization of all power in the general government to the destruction of local self government.

We present the record of the administration of the state's affairs while in control of the Democratic party as an earnest of the fidelity of the party to the principles of economy and good government.

We invite immigration and capital to our state, and pledge full and perfect protection to all such as may come among us.

That public education should be fostered and encouraged by the state as far as the means of the state will allow, having at the same time due regard to the preservation of the public credit.

We recognize the necessity of protecting and preserving the purity of the ballot box as the safeguard of free institutions, and condemn any attempt to interfere with the free and full exercise of the elective franchise.

What the executive committee be requested to prepare and issue an address to the people of the state.

## The State Executive Committee.

The following gentlemen were chosen as the State Executive Committee by the State Convention. They held for two years:

State at Large—J. M. McElroy, of Barbour; Chairman: H. C. Semple, of Montgomery; N. H. R. Dawson, of Dallas.

1st District—Willis G. Clark, of Mobile; Mims Walker, of Marengo; H. R. Hood of Monroe.

2nd District—J. N. Arrington of Montgomery; J. T. B. Foard of Escombria; D. G. Dunklin, of Butler.

3rd District—J. G. Martin, of Barbour; J. H. Ruiner, of Bullock; J. K. Edwards, of Lee.

4th District—A. E. Caffey, of Lowndes; W. R. Nelson, of Dallas; J. B. Cooke, of Perry.

5th District—M. A. Smith, of Autauga; J. N. Dowdell, of Chambers; J. N. Slaughter, of Clay.

6th District—John J. Altman, of Sumter; A. J. Hamilton, of Marion; W. A. Walker, of Birmingham.

7th District—Wm. M. Meeks, of Etowah; B. F. Wilson of Shelby; J. B. Knox of Talladega.

8th District—Arthur H. Kellar, of Colbert; Chas. Brown, of Jackson; L. H. Scruggs, of Madison.

At the Gettysburg reunion, held on Wednesday of last week, Gen. W. H. Forney and Col. H. A. Herbert were present. The Philadelphia Times says:

"The courtesies shown the southern officers were so constant and so marked as to cause Gen. Forney, a member of Congress from Alabama, to say that the warmth of the present greeting almost outdid that of nineteen years ago, when he lay so sorely wounded that he did not hear the historic cannonade that shook the hills and jarred the stony bottom of the Susquehanna. Gen. D. W. Aiken and Gen. H. A. Herbert, both Representatives in the National House, who led Alabama and South Carolina troops in assaults against Sickles, were prominent among the Confederate officers."

## GREAT SILVER MINE IN ALABAMA.

An Old Indian Legend Proves to be a Veritable Story.

The earliest settler of Cherokee county, Ala., used to hear strange and marvelous stories from the Indians of a great silver mine, which was said to be located on the banks of Chattooga river, in the vicinity of Gaylesville, but they could never be induced to point out its exact locality. Few believed the story, though the Indians displayed many roughly carved ornaments of silver, which they said were taken from the mine in solid blocks. Several years ago, Mr. James Callan, a prospective bonanza king, in some way received information that the mine was located on his farm, and he immediately set to work to discover it, and has spent much time, labor and money in his vain search. Learning these facts, Col. Shorter, Capt. Turner, Lawyer Clements, and others, of Rome, Ga., sent to the Indian Nation for an Indian named Holland who was supposed to know all about it. He soon arrived, and with the party of Rome gentlemen came down to Mr. Callan's. Holland says that there is a vein of silver, three feet in diameter, running through Mr. Callan's farm and extending several miles, worth, at the lowest computation, ten millions of dollars. The company proposed to Mr. Callan to point out the locality and extract the silver and give him a fourth interest. Mr. Callan does not accept the proposition.

The city of Texarkana is a phenomenal city. It has the two States of Texas and Arkansas, hence its name. The State of Texas is the country of its chief street, and each side of the street is a population of three thousand. It is considered the gateway of the Southwest. It is only eight years old, but has all the airs of a city of twenty-five years. Four railroad lines center there. It has an Italian like climate, tramps are not tolerated, the Sunday law is enforced, money is plenty and the people are prosperous.

## To Keep Things Fresh.

Prof. Barff of New York recently gave a very interesting account of a new antiseptic, which will, according to the evidence, preserve animal or vegetable food perfectly fresh for many months together, so that no one who tastes it thus preserved is in the least aware that it is not quite fresh. This antiseptic is a compound of boracic acid with glycerine from which the water has been expelled, a compound which the Professor calls boroglycerine. It is as hard as ice at ordinary temperature, but when warmed becomes partially fluid, and then is easily dissolved in hot water. Cream thus preserved has been sent all the way to Jamaica and Zanzibar, arriving perfectly fresh and sweet; and oysters opened and preserved in the solution for many months were tasted by the audience, and pronounced as fresh as if they had been only just opened. The same result has been obtained with meat, fowl, fruits and all sorts of food. If the boroglycerine is cheap enough—and it seems to be very cheap—it may revolutionize the price of food all over the world, and materially alter the distribution of the areas devoted to the production of food.

## T. Keep Things Fresh.

Good manners is an art of making those people easy with whom we converse; whoever makes the fewest persons weary is the best bred man in company.

No man was born wise but wisdom and virtue require a tutor, though we can easily learn to be vicious without a tutor.

## STATE OF ALABAMA.

In Probate Court of said county, Special Term, June 6th, 1882.

This day came Mollie F. Elston, administratrix of the estate of John H. Elston, deceased, and filed in court account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the 8th day of July, 1882, or the same is hereby appointed the day upon which to make said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me, at my office in the court house of said county, on said 8th day of July, 1882, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Some of the testimony taken before the Senate committee on civil service and retrenchment is of an interesting character. Mr. Gray, of the Treasury Department, who has served as a member of the Board of Examiners of the Department under the civil service rules, testified that in his experience of many years in the Treasury Department he had very rarely known a person to be selected because he was the fittest person for the place. This consideration is entirely disregarded, and the only question is, what is the pressure behind him?

A little story about the President: Chapter I.—When Gen. Arthur was Vice President he wrote to Postmaster Pearson, of New York, requesting an appointment for a political friend. The Postmaster wrote on the back of the request that politics had no influence in that office. Chapter II.—The letter has since come into President Arthur's possession. Chapter III. is not quite ready to be written, but will probably read something like this:—has been appointed for Postmaster at New York, Vice Pearson, removed. The New York Tribune prints the story.

The San Francisco Post says that the curious spectacle of a man suing his wife to foreclose a mortgage is presented in Oakland, Cal., in the case of Alfred Scott, against Mary Scott, his wife, to foreclose a two thousand and two hundred and ninety-seven dollar mortgage made by her when she was the widow of Charles G. Osgood.

George Washington's will is on file in the office of Clerk of Fairfax county, Va. Hitherto the document has been without protection, and curious persons in handling it have subjected it to a great deal of wear and tear. Now, however, the will is in a glass case, where it may be seen but not touched. It is written on heavy unruled paper about note size and every side is covered. There are twenty-seven pages, all of which have Washington's name attached except the 23rd, which ended with the words "City of Washington, and it is supposed in looking over it Washington mistook the words for his signature and therefore, failed to sign the page.

## Learning a Lesson.

How South Carolina Will Protect Herself.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—It is pretty well settled that the Legislature of South Carolina at the extra session this month will "gerrymander" the State in the interest of the Democratic party. Nobody need be afraid of the word. It is of New England origin, and the Republicans have made it very popular and very significant in the North. The white people of South Carolina are commonly styled by the organs of Radicalism through out the country "Bourbons." It is said that "Bourbons" never learn anything. Very well. We will discover that. We will take lessons from our Northern Republican brethren in at least one respect. We will follow their example and begin "gerrymandering." It is a pity that we did not do so before.

If a multitude of young and vigorous men could be persuaded to forsake the field of speculation and business of uncertain promise, and think the Chicago Inter Ocean, "and settle down upon the rich acres offered in Dakota and elsewhere, it would be well for them in the future, and well for the nation. The nation's wealth lies in its soil, and not in its mineral beds, however rich, or railroads, however managed."

## Salt as a Fertilizer.

After many experiments and discussions the Massachusetts Agricultural Society has put to record the following conclusions with reference to salt as a fertilizer.

1. That it has the property of hastening the maturing of all grain crops.

2. Wheat on salted land will ripen six to ten days earlier than on unsalted land, all other conditions being equal.

3. It increases the yield from twenty to fifty per cent.

4. It stiffens the straw and prevents rust and smut.

5. It checks, if it does not entirely prevent, the ravages of the chinch bug.

6. There is no danger of a man's pocket permitting him to put too much salt upon his land, as two barrels per acre will injure no grain crop.

The best time to sow salt is in the spring, they conclude, and it ought to be the first thing done on either fall or spring plowing, as all after stirring of land assists in its equal distribution through the soil. The best and easiest method of sowing salt, and in the absence of a machine for that purpose, is to sow from out the rear end of a wagon, the sower using both hands while the team is moving at a slow walk. In this way thirty or forty acres can be sown in one day. The quantity sown may be from 150 to 300 pounds per acre, but the larger quantity is the better.

## STATE OF ALABAMA.

In Probate Court of said county, Special Term, June 6th, 1882.

This day came Mollie F. Elston, administratrix of the estate of John H. Elston, deceased, and filed in court account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the 8th day of July, 1882, or the same is hereby appointed the day upon which to make said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me, at my office in the court house of said county, on said 8th day of July, 1882, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

## WHOLESALE LIST TURNIP SEEDS!

ICE, ICE, ICE.

Beer on Ice!

All kinds of Summer drinks served at the "City Bar" on short notice, by the undersigned, who has with particular care selected for this season, a very fine lot of best

## LINCOLN COUNTY WHISKY

Direct from the Distillery, as well as

Apple, and Peach Brandies,

He would especially call the attention of all desiring a good drink to his celebrated

"Cabinet Whiskey,"

which is the best in the market. He has genuine imported Holland Gin and French Brandy, FOR THE SICK. Fresh Lemons always on hand. Also, pure sweet mash corn whiskey. His liquors are bought under bond and he knows them to be fine and pure. A general line of goods in liquors of all brands. Beer, Cider, &c., including Sacramento Wine. Also a large lot of fine Cigars and Tobacco and Snuff.

Large lot of empty barrels in stock.

## My Billiard Parlor

which is well ventilated and furnished with the best Billiard and Pool Tables, is the favorite resort of those who love the game. Respectfully,

JNO RAMAGNANO, Jacksonville, Ala.

N. B.—Parties indebted to me are requested to come forward and settle by cash or waive like notice.

## PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER

A Never-Failing Cure for Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Cuts, Sores, etc.

After forty years of trial, PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER stands unrivaled. It is safe! It acts immediately! It never fails!

Editor of the St. John (N. B.) News, says: "In fresh wounds, cuts, pains, sores, etc., it is the most efficient remedy we know of. No family should be without a bottle of it for a single hour."

From the Cincinnati Dispatch: "We have seen its magic effects, and know it to be a good article."

From I. S. Potter, U. S. Consul at Crefeld, Rhine Province, Prussia: "After long years of use, I am satisfied it is positively efficient as a healing remedy for wounds, bruises, and sprains."

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is not a new untried remedy. For forty years it has been in constant use; and those who have used it the longest are its best friends.

Its success is entirely because of its merit. Every family should have a bottle ready for use. Much pain and heavy doctors' bills may often be saved by prompt application of the PAIN KILLER. Unlike most medicines, it is perfectly safe even in the hands of a child. Try it once thoroughly, and it will prove its value. Your druggist sells it at 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

July 30, 1882—11c.

## STEVENSON &amp; GRANT, Correspondents of Real Estate Banking

—AND—

## LOAN ASSOCIATION OF ALABAMA.

WILL UNDERTAKE TO NEGOTIATE LOANS AS FOLLOWS:

On producing farm lands, for from three to five years.

On producing farm lands, for three to five years, payable in annual installments.

On crop lien, personal and real security, for one year or less, with agreement to ship cotton to Selma. Applicants may apply for loans on producing farm lands for a term of years, either with or without the condition to ship cotton. Loans made for \$300 and upwards.

STEVENSON & GRANT, Jacksonville Ala.

## GENIUS REWARDED,

—OR THE—

## Story of the Sewing Machine

A handsome little pamphlet, blue and gold cover, with numerous engravings, will be

to any adult person calling for it, at any branch sub-office of The Singer Manufacturing Company, or will be sent by mail, post paid, to any person living at a distance from our office.

## THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

Principal office, 31 Union Square, New York.

Mountain Farm and Vineyard For Sale.

The undersigned will give a bargain in the fine fruit farm and vineyard on top of the mountain 1 1/2 miles from Jacksonville known as the George White place.

STEVENSON & GRANT, Real Estate Agents.

## Lumber! Lumber!

The Steam Saw Mill of CAMP BROS., at Weavers Station, has recently been greatly improved, and orders will be promptly filled for

## YELLOW PINE LUMBER.

Of all descriptions, as well as

## Laths, &amp;c.,

Dry Lumber furnished when needed. Price moderate. Send in your orders.

CAMP BROS., Weavers Station, Ala.

## Register's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree rendered at the February Term 1882, of the Chancery court for the county of Calhoun, State of Alabama, in the case of John M. Brewton vs. A. B. Humphries, I will, as Register of said court, sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door of said county, on Monday the 10th day of July next, the following described real estate, to-wit: Two acres of land, more or less, bounded as follows, on the North by what was formerly Dr. Smart's land, on the East by what was formerly the Hall place, on the South by Mrs. Beal's and Copeland's lots, and on the West by a street running North and South all in the town of Oxford, Alabama, and two acres being a part of Section 19, Township 16, Range 8, East in the Coosa land district, State and county aforesaid. Said land will be sold to satisfy said decree in favor of the said Brewton and against the said Humphries.

Witness my hand this 22nd day of May, A. D. 1882.

P. D. ROSS, Clerk.

MARTIN & WILKERSON, jun 15-4t.

## LAW OFFICE

—AND—

## SALE STABLE

The Undersigned having bought the Hammond Livery Stable of Mr. Wilson, have entered upon their business and will be glad to serve the public.

We expect to keep Vehicles, Horses and Mules for sale, and are prepared to guarantee bargains in this line.

Our terms will be very reasonable and strictly cash.

Horses boarded at low rates. Give us your patronage and we will give you satisfaction.

Respectfully, MARTIN & WILKERSON, jun 15-4t.

John B. Crawford, Editor, has been stock a fine lot of corn and wheat of all sizes and from the finest of plantings, which will be found at reasonable prices. He is located at the shore known as Fleming's shop on Main st. South of the square.

NOTICE. All parties indebted to the firm of Landers & Brittain must come forward and settle, either by note or cash, or they will be considered as having agreed to that effect. JNO. M. CALDWELL, Aug 5-4t

## SUMMER RESIDENCE

On a house and lot in Jacksonville containing seven acres, known as the Foster residence. The house is the most tastefully built and situated in the most desirable part of town for residence. A never failing well supplies the water the year round. The place is abundantly supplied with fine fruit, including an extensive Grape Vine. The lawn is in front of the house, and huge native oaks and the ground is beautifully laid off. It is a very desirable place for some gentleman to reside in part of the State. The owner is offering it for sale for \$3,000 for the place. Will sell for \$1,000 if taken in 3 months. Reason for selling—owner moved out of the State.

Address: STEVENSON & GRANT, Real Estate Brokers, Jacksonville, Fla.

## YOUNG MEN

SHOULD ATTEND

## MOORE'S BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.

A Model Business School

ACTUAL BUSINESS

STUDENTS ON CHARGE

A Practical School for the Time

No Theory. No copying from books. The best course of instruction in the practical education of young men, and men of middle age.

The course of students comprises a variety of Business and Finance, from Banking operations, Bookkeeping, all its various methods, Business terms and usages, Business writing, correspondence, business Arithmetic, Social Law, Lectures, Partnership, etc., etc.

No vacations. Students enter at any time. Circulars containing full particulars free to any address.

mo 13-1y B. F. MOORE, Jr.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A Chance For

Bar gain

MOSSES, STEVENSON & GRANT

Real Estate Brokers

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.</



WHEAT WILL PAY DEBT.

Don't forget the fact that we want to take wheat in payment of debts due to this office. Highest market price will be given.

**SEWING MACHINE.**—Sewing Machines, of any make, can be furnished parties wanting them by Crow Bros. Also, attachments, needles, thread and everything else connected with the sewing machine. All these can be purchased of us at greatly reduced prices. Give us a trial. July 10-11

An ice house is badly needed in Jacksonville. Mr. T. Gardner Foster, Montgomery, was in town Tuesday, working up a lodge of the Knights of Honor. He succeeded in getting up more than a sufficient number to organize a lodge.

Mr. Harvey Easterwood sent us Tuesday the first cotton bloom of the season. He is said to be one of the very best cotton farmers in the State.

In Etowah county Hon. J. R. Nowlin has been re-nominated for the Legislature. This looks as if the people of Etowah county endorsed the temperance legislation for that county, which Mr. Nowlin was largely instrumental in procuring.

Mr. Henry Graham, of Montgomery, has been visiting Jacksonville, as also Mr. C. H. Francis of the same city. Capt. Jas. Francis of Augusta has also been here some time for his health and is still here.

Work on the Baptist church progresses. It will soon present a very handsome appearance. The Presbyterian and Methodist churches come next. A few hundred dollars would greatly improve the Methodist church. By throwing a heavy torch and shire in front it could be made to look quite well.

The proposition to quit the roads by contract meets with quite general approval in this county. If this kind of a road law is adopted, the question of disposal of the county convicts will not be troublesome.

The State Convention endorsed the the Railroad Commission and a few opponents of the Commission in the State are greatly exercised thereat. The next Legislature will continue the Commission all the same. It has been of great benefit to the people.

Outs have all been harvested and the yield is unprecedentedly large. Wheat so far has not turned out as well as appearances promised, but still may be considered a good crop. The seasons have been favorable and corn looks splendid. There is a largely increased acreage of this food crop in Calhoun. Cotton does not look well. The cold nights set cotton back very much.

A protracted meeting has been in progress at the Presbyterian church this week. Rev. Mr. McDonald, an evangelist of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, preaching a series of sermons calculated to revive the church and bring it up to higher standard of duty. It is as he says: "The world" can only be reached through the church. If the church be dead, how can men expect to see sinners made alive by preaching? A dead church, in which the service of God seems an irksome task, presents to the world but an uninviting type of the Kingdom of heaven.

Owing to the protracted services at the Presbyterian church this week the lawn party at the residence of Geo. C. Morgan, for the benefit of the Episcopal church, is postponed till Tuesday night, June 28th. Come one, come all.

We learn that Mr. Dolph Harbour, who merchandized at this place a short while some two years ago, and who shot a man in Cherokee county some weeks ago, is in jail, the man having died from the effect of the shot. He will be brought out on writ of habeas corpus before Judge Cox, and the case heard.

**MARRIED.**—On the 26th inst., by Rev. V. O. Hawkins, Mr. Robert M. Alexander of Talladega county, and Miss Mary Alice Merion, of Jacksonville. After the marriage ceremony the bride and party bid adieu to friends here and started for the home of the bridegroom. Thus is transplanted to Talladega soil another of Calhoun's fair flowers. We congratulate Mr. Alexander upon the acquisition of one possessed, not only of beauty and sprightliness of mind, but of all the domestic graces and accomplishments as well. May both live long and happily together.

The examination exercises of Calhoun college have been going on all the week. We will endeavor to give a synopsis of the exercises next issue, and note the reception of prizes and honors on the part of pupils.

It now seems as if Col. Herbert will be nominated to be his own successor on the first ballot. Crenshaw and Pike county conventions instructed for him, Butler convention endorsed him, and the other counties will also send Herbert delegates to the Congressional convention. So it can safely be said that his nomination is a foregone conclusion. That is good. The district could not possibly do better than return him; and it will do it.—Greenville Advocate.

The State Sunday School convention divided the State into seven districts, and propose to have a convention in each district in addition to the State convention.

Mr. Jonah Richardson can get a letter by calling at this office.

CROSS PLAINS LOCALS.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Johnson and Mrs. S. D. Johnson, of Atlanta, are visiting relatives and friends here.

Prof. Godby, a very worthy son of the venerable Rev. O. Godby, is spending his vacation with his parents.

—Capt. and Mrs. John T. A. Hughes, of Oxford, are also visiting relatives in town.

We were also glad to meet our friend, John W. Hughes, of Atlanta, last Wednesday. He will spend a short time with us. We wish all our visitors a pleasant time while here.

Mr. R. P. Morgan has all his mills in full blast and is now turning out as good flour and meal as can be had anywhere. All the arrangements of his mills are perfect and the machinery first class. We hope the people will patronize this important and indispensable home enterprise; especially as Mr. Morgan has incurred great expense in fitting up his mills, and has succeeded in supplying a long felt want.

The closing exercises of Prof. Stark's popular school will embrace the 27th and 28th, of this month. Rev. V. O. Hawkins will preach the commencement sermon Tuesday night. Capt. Jno. M. Caldwell, of Jacksonville, will deliver the literary address Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock. An interesting feature will be the speeches by the boys and young men between the recitations of the different classes. The exercises will close Wednesday night with a grand Concert—Exhibition. We hope to see a large attendance. The session just closing has been a highly prosperous one, and Prof. Stark deserves the thanks of our people for his untiring efforts to build up a first class school in our midst. The next session promises to be more prosperous than the present one.

You reporter has sharpened a new pencil to jot down some new marriage notices, so look out for them soon.

OCCASIONAL.

A Woman's Ruse.

A Nashville husband was sitting in his store the other day when a letter in familiar hand-writing was handed in to him. It was from his wife whom he had left at home that morning with every assurance of her affection and devotion. But the very first sentence startled him, and as he read on the most horrible suspicions seized him. "I am forced to tell you something that I know will trouble you, but it is my duty to do so. I am determined you shall know it, let the result be what it may. I have known for a week that this trial was coming, but kept it to myself until to-day, when it has reached a crisis and I cannot keep it any longer. You must not censure me too harshly, for you must reap the results as well as myself. I do hope it will not crush you. The affair is all out. Please send me some this afternoon. I thought by this method you would not forget it." She was right. He didn't.

**AN ESSAY.**—Johnnie's essay on a monkey: A monkey is a blame funny insect—he begins looking like people, but he ruins his other end too far out to reach you of his bein' twins. You can't tell how many feet he has, cause he haint made up his mind yet whether his front feet is hands or feets' and he us' cm' both waze. When he smiles his feechers work hard enuff to pan out out smethin' grin-owine, but the real flavor don't seem to be fetched out. Monkeys hang on a tree just like a grape vine, but there's more meat on 'em. Monkeys don't dress nuff to suit most folks, an' besides their close is made of such thin stuff that wares off wen they sit down.—Exchange.

A List of Grand and Petit Jurors—August Term, 1882—1st Monday.

GRAND JURORS.	
J. W. Ford,	Deaf
Calvin Woodruff,	"
L. L. Allen,	"
Payton Cowan,	"
John S. Davis,	"
J. B. Embury,	"
J. M. Yeaman,	"
Milton H. Patterson,	"
George Noble,	"
W. A. Scarborough,	"
M. W. Woodruff,	"
M. J. Moore,	"
W. R. Aldridge,	"
J. S. Kelly,	"
W. B. Nabors,	"

PETIT JURY FOR 1ST WEEK.

Robert McKibbin,	"
J. W. Carroll,	"
W. J. Love,	"
Leo Vial,	"
M. B. Sells,	"
M. H. Fowler,	"
N. J. Stephens,	"
H. T. Hollingsworth,	"
J. L. Green,	"
I. A. Weaver,	"
R. A. Myrre,	"
J. A. Weatherly,	"
W. C. Kellen,	"
Obs. Foster,	"
C. H. Hester,	"
O. M. Grogan,	"
T. J. Jones,	"
J. D. Dillard,	"
James Cobb,	"
J. T. Williams,	"
T. A. Davis,	"
L. O. Humphries,	"
J. W. Madley,	"
W. F. Kenney,	"

PETIT JURORS FOR 2ND WEEK.

W. K. Myratt,	"
E. H. Clark,	"
W. G. Adams,	"
George W. Loyd,	"
G. W. Wilson,	"
E. C. Luck,	"
P. C. Patterson,	"
Z. H. Clardy,	"
D. R. Roper,	"
J. W. Glover,	"
A. M. Griffin,	"
Abner Farmer,	"
G. W. Landers,	"
W. R. Ackers,	"
J. M. Owens,	"
O. P. Allen,	"
J. M. Vansant,	"
D. McElachlin,	"
John M. Crook,	"
T. H. Arnett,	"
J. H. Reeves,	"
Rich. Bonds,	"
W. M. Hyatt,	"

An Escambia county farmer planted half an acre of ground with purchased goobers, and is mad because they haven't sprouted.

The agricultural fair is about in the land. A West Alabama unit reports a duck which laid three thousand eggs.

Freedom had Fooled Him.

"I can't get enough sense to vote at a ward election," remarked old Sam yesterday. "Why," asked a bystander. "Yer see, a nigger what keeps a bison store at the odder end of town gives fifty cents premium on a silver dollar made last year. I tuk a silver dollar out of my pocket, an' going to do evry, handed it ter him, an' tuk him to gin me de premium. He looked at de dollar, handed me fifty cents an' drapped it in de draw-er. I tuk de fifty cents an' come on up town. I have just discovered dat I see out fifty cents. I repeats dat I n't got s'nse enough ter vote, an' de Newmited States can hah my freedom back at any time de Secretary ob War will notify me ob dat fact."—Little Rock Gazette.

**Selma Index:** Mr. Ed P. Cothern has made a cultivator by which with one horse, he can cultivate 35 acres and with additions he will make, be able to cultivate 70 acres.

THE BEST WEEKLY

IN ALABAMA? One Made for Alabama Readers, Devoted to Alabama Matters. Full of Alabama News. Then subscribe for the

THE TIMES-ARGUS, Of Selma.

THE WEEKLY TIMES. Consolidated THE SOUTHERN ARGUS, Jan. 25, 1882.

This Times-Angus is thoroughly Democratic, and is an earnest worker for the continued supremacy of the intelligent property-holders in the politics of Alabama. It is edited, and contains all the latest State, home and foreign news, as well as full market reports.—Greensboro Watchman.

"The Argus for years has been among the foremost papers in moulding public sentiment in this State, and has always been noted for its fearless and independent criticisms of men and measures. Under its new regime, it will lose none of its characteristics, judging from the past utterances of The Times-Angus."—Union Springs Journal.

See what the State Press says: "A powerful combination, as both papers were scarcely inferior to any in the South."—The Times-Angus, Jan. 22, 1882.

"The Times-Angus, Selma, is the best weekly paper in Alabama for the money. It contains each week thirty-two columns of matter and but few advertisements. It is fully edited, and contains all the latest State, home and foreign news, as well as full market reports."—Greensboro Watchman.

"The Argus for years has been among the foremost papers in moulding public sentiment in this State, and has always been noted for its fearless and independent criticisms of men and measures. Under its new regime, it will lose none of its characteristics, judging from the past utterances of The Times-Angus."—Union Springs Journal.

This Times-Angus will be indispensable to every citizen during the coming political campaign in our State. Subscribe and keep posted.

Only \$1.50 Per Year.

MORNING TIMES. \$10 per year.

Send for agents' terms and get up a club.

Address GLASS & MCKEL.

NOTICE NO. 1634.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, MONTGOMERY, ALA. June 14, 1882

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, for the purpose of obtaining the same, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on July 22nd, 1882, viz: Jackson A. Lewis, Jr., located N. 12-24, for the S. W. 1/4 of E. W. 1/2, Sec. 18, T. 13, S. 10, E. 10, East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: John D. Blackwell, John R. Armstrong, James A. Woolf, William N. Cole, all of Cross Plains, Calhoun county, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.

Notice to Stockholders.

A meeting of the Jacksonville Mining Company is hereby called to meet at the Court House in Jacksonville, Alabama, on Monday the 19th day of June 1882, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of electing officers, and for the transaction of some other important business of interest to the company. All of the Stockholders are requested to attend promptly at this meeting. This May 13, 1882.

G. C. ELLIS, A. WOODS, L. W. GRANT, Directors.

I. L. SWAN, Secy.

East Tennessee, Virginia

GEORGIA RAILROADS.

Forms the quickest and most convenient route to

Eastern Cities.

ONLY ROUTE

TO THE

Watering Places

—OF—

East Tennessee and Virginia

The principal inducements are

SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK

TIME, THROUGH CARS.

The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia. Through cars run from Selma to Bristol without change. For information address,

J. R. OGDEN, G. P. A., Knoxville.

JAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma.

SELMA DIVISION.

Going North. Going South.

At 8:00 a. m. Selma, At 7:07 p. m.

At 10:42 a. m. Jacksonville, At 4:55 p. m.

At 1:53 p. m. Jacksonville, At 1:27 p. m.

At 4:26 p. m. Rome, At 11:10 a. m.

At 6:20 p. m. Dalton, At 9:40 a. m.

At 8:35 p. m. Cleveland, At 7:20 a. m.

At 11:50 p. m. Knoxville, At 3:25 a. m.

At 4:50 a. m. Bristol, At 10:20 p. m.

ALABAMA CENTRAL DIVISION.

Westward. Eastward.

At 4:20 p. m. Selma, At 11:00 a. m.

At 5:45 p. m. Uniontown, At 9:45 a. m.

At 7:05 p. m. Demopolis, At 8:50 a. m.

At 10:00 p. m. Meridian, At 5:35 a. m.

Mail Train North connects with Rome R. R. at Rome for Atlanta, and at Dalton with W. & A. R. R. for Chattanooga, and points North. Bristol, with W. & A. R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans and Vicksburg.

Selma at 3:40 p. m., connecting with L. & N. at Gadsden for all Western cities; arrives at Selma 10:15 a. m. Mail train South connects at Gadsden with L. & N. for New Orleans, and at Meridian with N. O. & W. & A. R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans and Vicksburg.

JNO. M. BRIDGES, Supt. RAY KNIGHT, Gen. Ticket and Passenger Agent.

an 29, 1882 Selma, Ala

Freedom had Fooled Him.

"I can't get enough sense to vote at a ward election," remarked old Sam yesterday. "Why," asked a bystander. "Yer see, a nigger what keeps a bison store at the odder end of town gives fifty cents premium on a silver dollar made last year. I tuk a silver dollar out of my pocket, an' going to do evry, handed it ter him, an' tuk him to gin me de premium. He looked at de dollar, handed me fifty cents an' drapped it in de draw-er. I tuk de fifty cents an' come on up town. I have just discovered dat I see out fifty cents. I repeats dat I n't got s'nse enough ter vote, an' de Newmited States can hah my freedom back at any time de Secretary ob War will notify me ob dat fact."—Little Rock Gazette.

**Selma Index:** Mr. Ed P. Cothern has made a cultivator by which with one horse, he can cultivate 35 acres and with additions he will make, be able to cultivate 70 acres.

THE BEST WEEKLY

IN ALABAMA? One Made for Alabama Readers, Devoted to Alabama Matters. Full of Alabama News. Then subscribe for the

THE TIMES-ARGUS, Of Selma.

THE WEEKLY TIMES. Consolidated THE SOUTHERN ARGUS, Jan. 25, 1882.

This Times-Angus is thoroughly Democratic, and is an earnest worker for the continued supremacy of the intelligent property-holders in the politics of Alabama. It is edited, and contains all the latest State, home and foreign news, as well as full market reports.—Greensboro Watchman.

"The Argus for years has been among the foremost papers in moulding public sentiment in this State, and has always been noted for its fearless and independent criticisms of men and measures. Under its new regime, it will lose none of its characteristics, judging from the past utterances of The Times-Angus."—Union Springs Journal.

See what the State Press says: "A powerful combination, as both papers were scarcely inferior to any in the South."—The Times-Angus, Jan. 22, 1882.

"The Times-Angus, Selma, is the best weekly paper in Alabama for the money. It contains each week thirty-two columns of matter and but few advertisements. It is fully edited, and contains all the latest State, home and foreign news, as well as full market reports."—Greensboro Watchman.

"The Argus for years has been among the foremost papers in moulding public sentiment in this State, and has always been noted for its fearless and independent criticisms of men and measures. Under its new regime, it will lose none of its characteristics, judging from the past utterances of The Times-Angus."—Union Springs Journal.

This Times-Angus will be indispensable to every citizen during the coming political campaign in our State. Subscribe and keep posted.

Only \$1.50 Per Year.

MORNING TIMES. \$10 per year.

Send for agents' terms and get up a club.

Address GLASS & MCKEL.

NOTICE NO. 1634.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, MONTGOMERY, ALA. June 14, 1882

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, for the purpose of obtaining the same, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on July 22nd, 1882, viz: Jackson A. Lewis, Jr., located N. 12-24, for the S. W. 1/4 of E. W. 1/2, Sec. 18, T. 13, S. 10, E. 10, East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: John D. Blackwell, John R. Armstrong, James A. Woolf, William N. Cole, all of Cross Plains, Calhoun county, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.

Notice to Stockholders.

A meeting of the Jacksonville Mining Company is hereby called to meet at the Court House in Jacksonville, Alabama, on Monday the 19th day of June 1882, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of electing officers, and for the transaction of some other important business of interest to the company. All of the Stockholders are requested to attend promptly at this meeting. This May 13, 1882.

G. C. ELLIS, A. WOODS, L. W. GRANT, Directors.

I. L. SWAN, Secy.

East Tennessee, Virginia

GEORGIA RAILROADS.

Forms the quickest and most convenient route to

Eastern Cities.

ONLY ROUTE

TO THE

Watering Places

—OF—

East Tennessee and Virginia

The principal inducements are

SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK

TIME, THROUGH CARS.

The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia. Through cars run from Selma to Bristol without change. For information address,

J. R. OGDEN, G. P. A., Knoxville.

JAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma.

SELMA DIVISION.

Going North. Going South.

At 8:00 a. m. Selma, At 7:07 p. m.

At 10:42 a. m. Jacksonville, At 4:55 p. m.

At 1:53 p. m. Jacksonville, At 1:27 p. m.

At 4:26 p. m. Rome, At 11:10 a. m.

At 6:20 p. m. Dalton, At 9:40 a. m.

At 8:35 p. m. Cleveland, At 7:20 a. m.

At 11:50 p. m. Knoxville, At 3:25 a. m.

At 4:50 a. m. Bristol, At 10:20 p. m.

ALABAMA CENTRAL DIVISION.

Westward. Eastward.

At 4:20 p. m. Selma, At 11:00 a. m.

At 5:45 p. m. Uniontown, At 9:45 a. m.

At 7:05 p. m. Demopolis, At 8:50 a. m.

At 10:00 p. m. Meridian, At 5:35 a. m.

Mail Train North connects with Rome R. R. at Rome for Atlanta, and at Dalton with W. & A. R. R. for Chattanooga, and points North. Bristol, with W. & A. R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans and Vicksburg.

Selma at 3:40 p. m., connecting with L. & N. at Gadsden for all Western cities; arrives at Selma 10:15 a. m. Mail train South connects at Gadsden with L. & N. for New Orleans, and at Meridian with N. O. & W. & A. R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans and Vicksburg.

JNO. M. BRIDGES, Supt. RAY KNIGHT, Gen. Ticket and Passenger Agent.

an 29, 1882 Selma, Ala

CALHOUN COLLEGE, Male and Female.

The next term will begin Monday, January 9, 1882, and will continue six scholastic months.

W. J. BORDON, Prof. Mathematics, Natural and Moral Sciences, &c. G. B. RUSSELL, Prof. Eng., Latin and Greek Languages, Literature, &c. Mrs. IDA WOODWARD, Instructress in the Primary Department. Miss WILLIE BORDEN, Instructress on Piano and Organ.

Tuition—including all incidental expenses—\$1.25, \$2.25, \$3.25 and \$5.25 per month. Music, Instrumental, \$3.00 per month, payable in advance. Local pupils can pay monthly.

Good Board can be had at reasonable prices. The course of instruction in this Institution is thorough and practical. The regulations formed for the mental and moral improvement of the pupils are mild and parental, and will be rigidly enforced.

For further particulars address either, Jacksonville, Ala. W. J. BORDON, G. B. RUSSELL, Associate Principals.

SCHOOL.

WEAVER ACADEMY, MALE AND FEMALE.

First term of six months will begin January the 9th 1882, and close June the 23rd. Second term of four months will begin August the 28th 1882 and close December the 15th.

GRADES.

Primary \$1.50 per month

Intermediate 2.25 " "



